

RESCUE IS REPORTED.

ALLIES SAID TO HAVE SAVED THE ENVOYS.

Troops are Declared to Have Entered the City of Peking and Relieved the Belonged Legations After Weeks of Trials and Suspense.

A dispatch to the New York Times and Advertiser from Chong-choo quotes Ed-ward Williams, the correspondent, as follows: "I learn from a thoroughly trustworthy Chinese source that the army of the allies reached Peking on Monday. I have every reason to believe that the army forced an entrance and that the envoys and their friends were rescued. They are probably now safe with the Christian army."

The Chinese minister in Washington Thursday morning received a belated dispatch from Minister Conger, in the American cipher, addressed to the State Department. He delivered it to Acting Secretary Adams. The department also has received an answer from Li-Hung-Chang, the Chinese peace envoy, to have the allied army stop their advance at Tung-Chow, at which place, he says, they



DEATH OF VAN KETTELER.  
How the Japanese Ambassador at Peking was slain by "thieves" in China's capital. From Le Journal Illustré, Paris.

will be met by high officials of the Chinese Government, who will be empowered to negotiate an armistice. This is in response to the demands of our Government in its communication to Li-Hung-Chang. The government will expect Li-Hung-Chang's proposal for an armistice. It will stand on the proposition heretofore announced.

The dispatch from Minister Conger and the appeal of Li-Hung-Chang were turned over to Secretary Root, who took them to the White House and laid them before the cabinet. The message from Minister Conger is the first one that has been received showing that cablegrams sent him by this Government have reached him. A portion of his dispatch of Thursday morning is an answer to inquiries made of him. The dispatch also contains the names of the marines who were killed in the assault on the legations.

PROPHESIES LONG WAR.

The predictions of T. H. Stouts, of Van Buren, Ind., have been fulfilled to a remarkable degree so far. In the year of 1894 he prophesied that the United States troops would be called into the field of battle in 1898, and that our government would not cease from war for seven years, and that in the year of 1900 we would be embroiled in a war with all the leading nations of the earth. He also



T. H. STOUTS.

predicted that when this war ended there would be no more war for the sword and bayonet. He further says that when the powers have finished China the sword will be turned toward each other, and a great destruction shall befall the nations.

He urges that this government should make great preparations for the near future, and declares that the United States and England will have to stand in the same position that China does at this day. All this he gathers from his reading of the Revelations of the Apostle John, and says that we are very close to the "last days."

It is said that a Miss Thompson, of Rochester, N. Y., is one of the few women of America who carry on a meat market. She did not choose the business; her father was a butcher, and when he was not able to carry on the business she took it up to support the family. She shows good business ability and the business prospers.

The Chinese residents of the recently quarantined district of San Francisco are preparing to demand compensation for losses alleged to have been sustained owing to the action of the health officers. Damages are placed at \$2,000,000.

H. T. Vaughn and Henry Greenwell are accidentally discovered gold deposits near Libby, Mo., believed to be worth \$2,000,000.

Thirty thousand persons traveled on the Metropolitan Underground Railway at Paris on the day that it was opened.

RACE WAR IN GOTHAM.

Angry Mob Seeks Vengeance on New York Negroes.

In New York a mob of several hundred persons formed at 11 o'clock Wednesday night in front of the home of Policeman Robert J. Thorpe, Thirty-seventh street and Ninth avenue, to wreak vengeance upon the negroes of that neighborhood because one of their race had caused the policeman's death. Thorpe was stabbed and bruised Sunday night by several negroes while he was attempting to arrest a colored woman. The man who inflicted most of the injuries is said to be Robert Harris, a negro who came to New York several weeks ago from Washington.

In a few moments the mob swelled to 1,500 people or more, and as they became violent the negroes fled by taking any hiding place they could find. The police reserves from four stations, numbering 400 in all, were called out.

The mob of white men, which grew with great rapidity, ranged through the district, and negroes, regardless of age or sex, were indiscriminately attacked. Several were injured. It took the combined efforts of the reserves with as many more policemen on regular patrol duty in the four precincts to restore order. Clubs were used until the policemen were almost exhausted. Revolvers were emptied into the air and in one or two instances fired at the upper stories of the houses from which the negroes defensively fired bricks, paving stones and other missiles.

The trouble grew out of the death of Policeman Robert J. Thorpe of the West Thirty-seventh street station, as the result of a murderous assault by a negro early Sunday in Eighth avenue and Forty-first street. Thorpe was attempting to arrest a negro woman Arthur Harris, and another negro attacked the policeman with razors. He died the following day.

AMERICAN WRITES TO FILIPINOS

Correspondence Captured in Luzon Is Made Public.

Letters and papers belonging to Aguinaldo, which were captured several months ago by Gen. Finston, have been made public by the War Department. Some of these documents tend to substantiate the charges that the Filipino insurgents have received encouragement from persons in the United States. The most remarkable letter in the collection is from Dr. Montague R. Leveson, dated Fort Hamilton, N. Y., July 17, 1899, who describes himself as a member of the Anti-imperialist League, and who advises the Filipinos to capture some official of high rank in the service of the United States and try him for piracy. While it is said by officials of the administration that a charge of treason might be based on Mr. Leveson's letter, a Washington correspondent says no legal proceedings will be instituted.

Dr. Montague R. Leveson, who wrote the letter declaring the United States to be guilty of piracy in its Philippine policy, is still a resident of Fort Hamilton, from which place the letter was dated in 1899. He is 70 years old and is a physician of English birth, but is now a naturalized American citizen. Dr. Leveson formerly lived in New York, and was in the union station at Albany with Anthony Comstock. They later each signed the other for libel. Each recovered a verdict of \$5 cents.

UNITED STATES LEADS ALL.

Got More Prizes Than Any Other Nation at Paris Exposition.

The superior jury of the exposition of 1900, whose duty it is to give the final revision to the list of awards, held its closing sittings on Monday, when a committee of five was appointed to finish up the task. Prof. J. Howard Gore, superintendent of the American exhibits, is the only foreigner made a member of this exclusive committee. The assistant administrator general, M. Delanquer-Belleville, on finding that the United States had more awards than any other country, said to Prof. Gore: "This is due simply to the fact that you had your jury program thoroughly organized, and were determined not to let any other nation get ahead of you, not even us. The United States has been unique in this respect."



THE RAILROADS.

Twenty new passenger engines have been received by the Santa Fe Company. The gross earnings of the Rock Island for the month of June amount to \$1,261,531.08.

A great increase in the traffic between Colorado common points and Chicago has been experienced during the last few weeks.

The State of Colorado has begun suit against the Pullman company for \$11,085, claimed by the State as incorporation fees.

Contracts have been awarded by the Great Northern Company for the double tracking of its lines between Hamilton and Clinton, Minn.

A high traffic officer of the Great Northern road says his company will not join the proposed transcontinental passenger association.

Eastern roads are said to have agreed to raise the rates on soft coal 10 per cent, and to be already looking for business for next season at the advanced rate.

The Santa Fe has placed an order for 200 ballast cars to be used in the work of reducing grades. A large number of steam shovels and graders have also been ordered.

The agreement of Western railroad presidents to maintain normal freight rates and harmony in the West has at last been given up as a hopeless case. It is admitted that the agreements which were drawn up are of no value.

Officers of Western roads are thinking a great deal of plans to prevent train robberies. Collis P. Huntington, late president of the Southern Pacific Company, says of the opinion that the Government should place armed soldiers on all main-line trains. In doing this Mr. Huntington figured that the rest of the train would be protected.

COST OF A CAMPAIGN.

BIG SUMS SPENT BY THE TWO GREAT PARTIES.

Political Spillbinders, Literature and Canvassers are the Committees' Most Expensive Items—Modern Campaign Work and Methods.

Chicago correspondence.

People realize the enormous amount of money that will be expended in electing a President of the United States this year. In the campaign of 1896 upward of \$25,000,000 was used and it is believed that more money will be expended this year. Unless one could get behind the scenes and account for the bulk of the vast sum few probably would believe that so many millions could be used by the politicians in so short a time. With each succeeding Presidential election it has become easier and easier for the managers on both sides to use money boundlessly. This does not mean that there is to be a wholesale decapitation of voters. No one knows just what proportion of the \$25,000,000 will go to purchasable voters. It is known, however, that only a comparatively small part of the total will be used in this way. All kinds of politicians agree that the two National Committees had at least \$5,000,000 to spend in the fight four years ago, and the same authorities are unanimous in declaring that the two committees will have fully as much this year. For every dollar that the National Committees spend it is a conservative estimate that the State Committees of the two parties will spend four, and this will make up the total of \$25,000,000 that the election will cost.

Where So Much Money Goes.

To show where so much money goes, a study of the cost of campaign speeches alone is very instructive. Each National Committee spends at least \$500,000 for speeches, and the State Committees spend ten times as much more. This is one item of \$1,000,000. The Republican National Committee this year will send out 2,500 speakers from the New York headquarters and 3,000 speakers from the headquarters in Chicago. The Democrats will send out an equal number. These speakers cost on an average \$110 a week, that sum including salaries to the speechbinders and an expense allowance of \$8 a day. Some of the campaign speakers receive salaries as high as \$250 a week, while others are content with \$25 a week and their expenses. The average cost of the speakers to the committee is \$100 a week, and they are on the stump eight weeks. While the National Committee

the task of selecting and sending out campaign literature, engaging and assigning speakers, receiving callers and answering correspondence and studying reports on conditions in the various States. Speakers are told the subjects on which they may talk, and they are directed as to how they shall handle their subjects. It is found that a certain line of argument is received with disfavor in a certain State the speakers in that State are warned to shift their arguments in accordance with new instructions.

No feature of the campaign is watched by the national chairman more closely than the national chairman more closely than the voters. Both parties will soon have under way a canvass of every voting pre-



THE TWO OPPOSING POLITICAL GENERALS.

SENATOR MARK A. HANNA.  
Manager of the Republican national campaign.

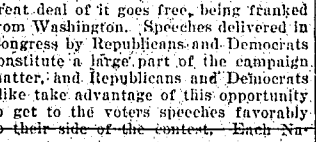
MR. JAMES K. JONES.  
Manager of the Democratic national campaign.

or each party thus will have 5,500 speakers out, the various State Committees will have ten times as many more on the stump. The salaries of speakers engaged by the State Committees may be less than those paid by the national managers, but the State Committees have to pay the rental of all the buildings in which campaign meetings are held. This item adds tremendously to the total.

One of the most expensive items in the campaign next to the speakers is that of printing and stationery. For this each National Committee spends at least \$500,000. The number and size of documents sent out have increased with each campaign, until this year it is expected that the McKinley and the Bryan managers each will send out no less than 200,000,000 documents. Before the Garfield-Hamcock campaign was half over the Republican and Democrats had sent more than 12,000,000 documents, and this style of campaigning has become more popular with each Presidential contest. The bulk of this matter is sent by express to the chairman of the various State Committees for distribution. A great deal of it goes free, being franked from Washington. Speeches delivered in Congress by Republicans and Democrats constitute a large part of the campaign matter, and Republicans and Democrats alike take advantage of this opportunity to get to the voters speeches favorably to their side of the contest. Each Na-

tional Committee sends out 5,000,000 buttons and 5,000,000 lithographs, all of which are distributed through the State chairmen of the two parties.

Work of National Chairmen.  
Senator Hanna and Senator Jones, the respective chairmen of the two great political parties, are organizing machinery for the campaign of 1900 at complete and substantial as though they expected



100 DOCUMENTS FOR EACH VOTER.

never to do anything else but elect Presidents. If they were organizing hundred-year Presidential clubs they could not be more thorough and systematic. The national chairman maps out the work and divides great responsibility among his immediate assistants. They in turn divide their work so that a dozen or twenty or one hundred men will look after the details. These men in turn assign important tasks to hundreds of party workers under them. After the campaign is well under way the minor workers report to their superiors as a lieutenant in the army reports to his captain. The captain in turn reports to his major, the major to his colonel and the colonel to his general, Senator Hanna or Senator Jones, as the case may be. When a situation arises down the line that threatens trouble Senator Hanna or Senator Jones hears of it and devises some plan for diverting the danger. He then directs his subordinates to see that the plan is tried and requires full explanations for failure. While the national chairman are very busy devising plans for success, they also find time to raise the bulk of the campaign funds. They delegate to others

JOHN J. INGALLS DEAD.

Ex-United States Senator John J. Ingalls died at East Las Vegas, N. M., after a long illness.

Ex-United States Senator John J. Ingalls died at East Las Vegas, New Mexico, early Thursday morning. His death was caused by an affection of the throat, from which he had been suffering for more than a year.

Mr. Ingalls' illness dates from March, 1899, when his throat began troubling him. Ten months ago he sought change in climate, traveling through New Mexico and Arizona. Two months ago Mrs. Ingalls joined her husband in Las Vegas, and she has since remained at her husband's side. Senator Ingalls leaves a widow and six children.

Senator Ingalls was seized with the grip in 1898 while on a lecturing tour in South Dakota, and was compelled to leave the field in the fall of that year. He returned to his home in Atchison, Kan., shortly afterwards going to Wash-



JOHN J. INGALLS.

ington, and at that place the first emphatic symptoms of the fatal throat disease were made apparent.

Ex-Senator Ingalls was born in Middlebury, Essex County, Mass., in 1829. He was graduated from Williams College in 1850, and received the degree of LL. D. in 1884. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and removed to Kansas in October, 1858. He was a delegate to the Wyandotte constitutional convention in 1859, secretary of the territorial council in 1860, secretary of the State Senate in 1861, member of the State Senate of Kansas from Atchison County in 1862, major, lieutenant colonel and judge-advocate Kansas volunteers in 1863-65.

Mr. Ingalls was elected to the United States Senate from Kansas as a Republican in 1876, and served two terms. He was twice re-elected. His term of service expired March 4, 1891. Since leaving the Senate he devoted his time to literary work and the lecture platform.

His death was the result of a long and painful illness, which he had been suffering from for many months.

He was a man of great energy and ability, and his death is a great loss to the country.

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COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

New York.—Midsummer dullness is noted in all different markets. General business slows up somewhat at this time of the year, and the Stock Exchange situation is simply a reflection of this state of comparative inactivity. No important change in conditions is likely before the middle of next month, when merchants will begin to make preparations for the early fall season. There is a more confident sentiment in commercial circles. This is due from the prevailing belief that prices have at last reached bed-rock, which has resulted in a better inquiry for goods. The situation in respect to crops is also hopeful. For this reason merchants are all looking forward to a satisfactory fall trade. Dullness has been the only feature of the stock market. The volume of business has been too light throughout the week to give prices any decided tendency in either direction.

Chicago.—The price of wheat tended moderately upward during the week, and showed a slight improvement at the close of Saturday's session as compared with its value at the end of the previous week. The firmness thus indicated was chiefly due to heavy buying orders from the importing countries. No new light has been thrown upon the vexed question of the actual total of this season's domestic wheat production in the crop-report of the national agricultural bureau. It did not include any reference to the extent of the reported damage to winter wheat, but as far as it went confirmed the report of the previous month as to the seriousness of the loss to spring wheat by the long drought that prevailed in the Dakotas and Minnesota. The size and excellence of the Kansas wheat crop is attested by the large volume of the deliveries and the eager competition for the possession between the home and foreign millers. Kansas is the main present source of supply, and for a month to come, at least, should be able to hold in check the bullishness arising from crop failures in other parts of the country, unless further damage should overtake the crops of the United Kingdom and Europe. Heat and dry weather have prevailed by two points since July 1 the promise of the corn crop, and a further continuation of such weather threatens additional deterioration.

ALLIES FIRE ON AMERICANS.  
Aunt Blunder During the Fighting at Yang-tsun.

A dispatch from Yang-tsun, via Chefoo and Shanghai, tells of a terrible blunder that occurred during the Yang-tsun battle that nearly wiped out the Eleventh United States Infantry. During the night, while the English and Russians were shelling the Chinese trenches, the Fourteenth was brought into position, ready to storm one of the Chinese trenches. They were observed in the deep darkness by the Russians, who took them for a body of Chinese, and immediately turned their guns upon the Americans. The Americans, thinking they were being attacked by Chinese, fought back, until some one of the Americans discovered the awful mistake that was being made and they ceased firing, but the English and Russians kept it up until an American rushed into their lines. In the face of a deadly fire and stopped the maining of his man. The Americans were wounded, some of them very seriously, before the mistake was discovered.

In the fighting that night ten Americans were killed and fifty-five wounded. The British had fifty wounded and the Russians ten, including a colonel. The fighting lasted for four hours. The Chinese lines extended from the railway bridge eastward three miles. It is estimated that they numbered 20,000. The Russians, British and all the Americans were engaged.

KILLS FRIEND TO WED.  
Cowardly Murderer of Express Messenger Lane Is Caught.

What promised to be the greatest murder mystery in the history of the Adams Express Company was solved unexpectedly, when Charles R. H. Ferrell, an ex-employee, confessed to having murdered Charles Lane, a messenger, and robbed an express train on Monday.

Milford Center, Ohio, Love for his sweetheart and an ambition to provide her with the necessary funds to purchase an elaborate wedding outfit prompted Ferrell to shoot down his old friend and companion in cold blood and rob the safe of his former employers. Ferrell was arrested while sitting in a doorway with his sweetheart, Miss Lillian Costello, a well-known young woman, at her home in a fashionable part of Columbus, Ohio.

Ferrell was to have been married soon to Miss Costello. He had been discharged from the employment of the Adams Express Company three months ago and had not been able to secure employment. The slayer confessed that the motive of the robbery was to secure money, of which he felt in great need on account of his approaching marriage. The money secured he had given to Miss Costello to keep for him, saying that it was money he had saved from his earnings.

The Pennsylvania express, leaving Cincinnati at 8 p. m. Thursday, was robbed before the train reached Columbus, and Express Messenger Lane was found dead in his car when the train reached the Ohio capital city.

Complaints continue to come from Africa of the systematic and profligate destruction of great game. A correspondent writes to London from Boira, in Portuguese East Africa to say that unless some prompt action is taken the destruction of the game will be complete. He says that he has seen the bones of the animals which he had seen alive only a few days before.

More than 6,000,000 persons in India are still preserving government gold, but the gold is in a state of decay and is being improved by the rains in some sections.

Sparks from the Wires.  
Brooklyn, N. Y., is threatened with a water famine.

Ex-Gov. Wolcott has accepted the ambassadorship to Italy.

Work for the new navy now under way will cost \$92,000,000.

Marie Danton, mimic, London stage favorite, is coming to America.

Yellow fever is epidemic all along the Mexican ports and at Panama.

A British cruiser burned 22,000 tons of coal going from England to Australia.

So scarce is the Paris' water supply that private service is cut off between 11 p. m. and 6 a. m. every night.

The suggestion that the name of Pretoria should be changed to Victoria is said to be receiving wide support.

Alexander Donelson, a prominent man, was mysteriously assassinated near Nashville, Tenn.

The head was wreathed from the Queen's statue in Epswick Park, Newcastle, England.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt estimates the cost of the South African war as approximately \$80,000,000.

Convention hall, in Kansas City, Mo., has been insured for \$150,000, with more policies yet to be issued.

Altogether 30 per cent of the 4,000,000 Spanish pesos have been exchanged in Porto Rico for our money.

Demographic.

Demographic.

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Demographic.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. O. W. Willet, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. G. L. Gutchard, Pastor. Regular Services every 2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 o'clock and 7 p. m. at 8:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. P. V. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Rev. J. J. Willets, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. except the third Sunday each month. Sunday school at 1 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Father Ed. Heider, Regular Services the 2nd Sunday of each month.

GRAVING LODGE, No. 355, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. J. K. MEYER, W. M. J. F. HURN, Secretary.

MAVINS POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. A. L. POND, Post Com. J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 102, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. J. M. JONES, President. J. F. FARMER, Sec.

GRAVING LODGE, No. 1, O. E. F., No. 137, meets every Tuesday evening. JOSEPH PATTERSON, N. G. C. O. McCULLOUGH, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evening in W. H. O. hall. H. DOUGHERTY, Captain. P. D. BUCHER, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TERT. K. O. T. M., No. 102, meets every Saturday evening. J. J. COLLIN, Com. T. NOBLE, R. E.

GRAVING LODGE, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 84, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon. Mrs. FRED NASH, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 723, meets second and last Wednesday of each month. J. WOODBURN, C. R. B. WISNER, R. S.

GRAVING LODGE, No. 54, I. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Mrs. GOURLEY, Lady Com. Mrs. F. WAGNE, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCACTION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 171, K. of L., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month. H. A. POND, K. of L. L. T. WRIGHT, C. G.

GRAVING COUNCIL, No. 1, R. & S. M., will hold their regular convention on Friday, on or before the full of the moon. JULIUS K. MEYER, T. J. M. E. L. NICHOLSON, Sec.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 15, Ladies of the G. A. R. meet the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. ROSE E. FORNER,

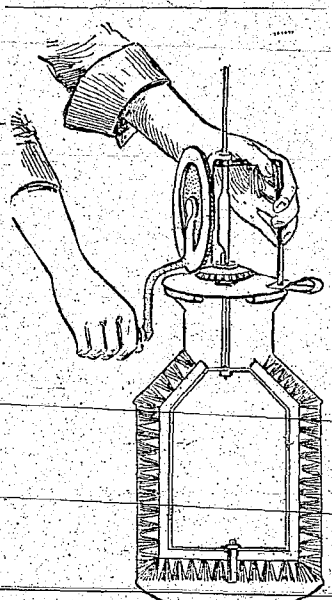






# AGRICULTURAL

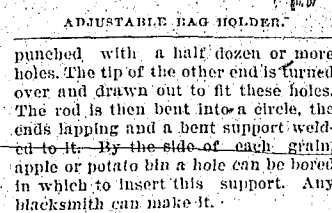
**Sanitary Dairy Appliance.**  
The thorough cleansing of milk cans by hand is a difficult operation, and yet the cans must be carefully attended to each day or the milk will soon become contaminated. The inventor, Charles Matwiz, of Oak Park, Ill., has designed a portable washer, which can be readily transferred to each can and operated by hand, a cut of the device being shown below. The object of the invention is to provide a scrubbing brush, which will fit closely to the interior of the can and be easily rotated from the exterior, and at the same time be folded to permit insertion and removal from the can. A clamping mechanism is provided to center the vertical shaft in the neck of the can, and the upright rod extending above the gearing is used to



**Improved Milk-Can Washer.**  
The brush, opposite each other, after they have reached the interior. The brush frames interlock and grip the shaft, which is rapidly revolved by the gearing to force the brushes to scrub the interior, the can being filled with water previous to the operation.

**Alfalfa Roots.**  
Of course I have always fully realized that in its subterranean habits alfalfa differed from most other plants, but the full extent of this difference was never fully brought home to me until last fall while excavating for a cellar in alfalfa soil. The soil in question is a light loam, with occasional thin streaks of clay. It had been well plowed in the fall of 1907, and the winter frosts left it in prime shape for seeding in early May. I used twenty pounds of seed per acre, which proved to be rather too much, considering the fine condition of the soil, as it gave a probable average of twenty plants per foot. The excavation was made five and one-half feet deep. Much to my astonishment, one square foot of the cellar bottom showed twenty-two of the tough, white tap-roots shooting straight down into the unknown depths below, while over the whole area an average of thirteen or fourteen was maintained. In six months' growth two-thirds of these plants had sent their tap-roots more than five and one-half feet in quest of water. F. M. Crane, in Farmer's Advocate.

**Bag Holder.**  
The Farm Journal shows a bag holder that is adjustable to all sizes of bags, and is easily made. A piece of steel rod has one end flattened and



**Work of Agricultural Colleges.**  
The work of the agricultural college does not consist altogether in sending its students back to the farm in condition to become better tillers of the soil or better breeders of stock than their fathers were, says the American Cultivator. This is but a small part of what we should expect of them. They should send out many who are qualified to instruct others by becoming teachers themselves. It is not all of a teacher to understand his subject, but he must be able to impart his knowledge to others so that they will understand it. One of the best teachers we ever knew was not what would be called an educated man, but what he knew he could explain so that almost the simplest intellect could learn from him. There are others so highly educated that they speak in terms that are as "unknown tongues" to those whom they desire to instruct. They cannot teach those who are more than a few degrees below them in attainment. They need an interpreter. Some such have written for agricultural papers; and we have even seen some bulletins from colleges and experiment stations that we thought were written by such learned ignoramuses, whose writings were of little use to farmers seeking information. Then there are others whose college education and natural abilities fit them to be always students. They will investigate carefully and with much painstaking, perhaps, only in the end to find that they have but proven scientifically facts that the practical man learned long ago by costly experience. Yet many of their investigations lead to a knowledge of new facts, which practical men make use of. The investigations of Franklin into the nature of electricity, apparently useless at the time, opened the way for the inventions of Morse, Bell and Edison. One investigator or one teacher may accomplish more in the line of agricultural improvement than a hundred sent back to farm with their hands or even their brains in the every day duties of a farmer's life, therefore let us not think the work of the college is in vain because all its graduates have not gone back to the farm.

**Toppredressing After Haying.**  
There are many cases where an application of fine, well-rotted manure directly after the first crop of grass is taken off will do much to start a good second growth, but this year it has been so dry in this section that there seems little benefit would have been found by such a topdressing. We would wait until after the cutting of the second crop, if there is any, or until about October, and apply it then, not considering it so important to have the manure fine, as it will become so before next spring, or can quickly be made so by the use of a light harrow or brush. But if manure is all needed for hood crops, do not make the mistake of applying commercial fertilizer this fall. Wait until early spring and then make a mixture of 1,000 pounds of raw bone, 400 pounds each of nitrate of soda and muriate of potash, or in that proportion, and use from 250 to 400 pounds per acre, according to whether you want a heavy or very heavy crop. For a clover field one-half that amount of nitrate of soda would be enough, or on land which has been lately heavily manured with stable manure. Exchange.

**Water for Cows.**  
The cow needs water to digest her food, to keep the body running over to wash out the products of digestion and for the milk supply, and all these are to be kept in their normal condition water must be supplied or the milk flow suffers. It takes four pounds of water for every pound of dry matter in the food, or, if the cow is on dry food, it will require nearly 100 pounds of water to enable the cow to work up her daily ration. For every pound of milk given the cow requires 4-5 pounds of water, or 115 pounds of water for twenty-five pounds of milk. What between the food and the milk supply a cow needs an abundant supply of good clean water, and if that cannot be obtained she will endeavor to make up the deficiency at the nearest middle, a place that is neither good for the health of the animal, her udder, nor the cleanliness of the milk. Middleholes for watering cows have been responsible for muchropy milk, gassy curd and poor flavored butter, to say nothing of the liability of disease bacteria invading the udder. Hearst's Dairyman.

**Value of Garden.**  
The market garden business is a very good business, usually when one makes it his entire business. Yet there are always failures and disappointments in it. Some crops fail to grow well, and others yield abundantly and cannot be sold at a satisfactory price. But the family garden, a little larger than needed for the home supply, well manured and well cared for, is never a disappointment. If some crop is a partial failure it may not have any surplus over the home demand, but there will be something else to substitute for it. If another is over abundant and low priced it can be used freely, and will taste just as good as if the price were twice as high. If there is a market for the surplus and it is sold, it seems almost like finding money, and if it cannot be sold there are some who find much pleasure in supplying the wants of poorer neighbors who cannot afford to pay the price asked by retail dealers. Plan each year to have a good garden, and trust to luck only for the market. American Cultivator.

**Poultry in the South.**  
A large poultry farm is being developed near Hamilton, Va. Throughout nearly all sections of the South poultry is receiving more attention than heretofore. This is particularly true of the nearly southern sections, which are sending poultry in carload lots to this and other markets in larger quantities than ever before. The quality of the poultry is much improved, over what it was in previous years, and shows that the standard is steadily being raised in all the leading producing sections. Southern Field.

**Trolley Roads Helping Farmers.**  
Many of the farmers of the neighborhood surrounding the city of Toledo have had special wagons built for sending the produce to market. The wheels of these wagons are fitted to run on electric lines. The farmers load the wagons and drive them up to the nearest trolley line, when a motor car picks them up, one after another, and hauls them to the city. The City Council of Toledo has granted the right to run these rail wagons over the city street railway tracks. As the hauling is done mostly in the night time, it interferes very little with city traffic. Exchange.

## CURRENCY REFORM.

### BENEFICIAL RESULTS UNDER THE GOLD STANDARD LAW.

Establishes Money Values, Increases Reserve Fund, Makes More National Banks, Reduces National Debt—Financial Strength of the United States.

The reform in the currency laws is the second great achievement in the administration of Mr. Bryan under President McKinley, the first being the Dingley tariff. The act approved by the President March 4, 1900, firmly establishes the United States on a gold basis. Confidence in respect to the money standard is now at the highest, and the integrity of all our various forms of money has been declared by law. The task has been a difficult one. It was a problem which required patience and courage in its solution. The fact that three years elapsed before the measure became law reveals the difficulty of the task, which the workers for the reform movement passed. At the beginning of the first regular session of Congress, under the administration of President McKinley, the Secretary of the Treasury submitted a plan the essential features of which are to be found in the act of March 14, 1900.

From December, 1897, until the bill became a law, no opportunity was lost to advance the cause of currency reform. Notwithstanding an adverse majority in the Senate, the Committee on Banking and Currency in the House considered several measures. In anticipation of a Republican Senate and House in the Fifty-sixth Congress caucus committees were organized for the purpose of preparing, during the summer months of 1899, such a bill as would receive the support of the sound-money majority in both Houses. When the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress was convened the first bill introduced was that agreed upon by the House caucus committee. It took its place upon the calendar as House bill No. 1. With all reasonable expedition the measure was then considered by both branches of the national Legisla-

tion, and so became a law March 14, 1900. This currency law does something more than remove all doubt concerning the standard of value. It directs that all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard, and it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain such parity. A reserve fund of \$100,000,000 in gold coin and bullion is set apart in the treasury for the redemption of United States notes and treasury notes of 1890, instead of \$100,000,000 formerly recognized as the gold reserve. Such fund is required to be used for redemption purposes only. A simple provision for restoring the reserve fund in case it should fall below the \$100,000,000 required to be maintained.

The act also contains provisions which give greater liberty to the organization of national banks. Under the old law no national bank could be organized with a capital less than \$50,000. Under the new law the minimum capital required for organization is \$25,000 in places the population of which does not exceed 3,000 inhabitants. The object of this provision is to extend better banking facilities to these smaller communities heretofore denied the privilege of organizing national banks. At the same time the law contains a provision authorizing the banks to issue their circulating notes to the par of the United States bonds deposited as security, instead of only 90 per cent, as formerly.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the new currency law is that which relates to the refunding of the national debt. The 5 per cents of 1891, the 4 per cents of 1897 and the 3 per cents of 1908, the principal of which aggregates \$224,146,100, are authorized to be refunded into 2 per cent bonds, payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, and payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value. The act contains a provision that the new 2 per cent bonds be issued in exchange for the old three, four and five, shall not be issued at less than par. The Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to conduct the refunding operations so that the old three, four and five should be received in exchange for the 2 per cents on a basis of 24 per cent. May 1, 1900, almost one-third of the outstanding three, four and five had been converted into 2 per cents of the new issue, thus practically securing the success of the refunding plan.

Not a Result of 10 to 1.

The advantages of the "free and unlimited" coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 "told us in 1896 that its adoption "would put up prices." Well, we did not adopt it. But in 1899 and 1900 the average increase in prices has enabled the farmers to pay off their mortgages, paint their barns, repair their fences and buy new farm implements as well as pianos.

**Where Roosevelt Led!**  
(Respectfully submitted to the Roosevelt Republican Club.)  
All hail to the van of the loyal clan,  
Who never lag, when the dear old flag  
Of our country stands in need;  
What if cowards prize and traitors hate?  
Thank God for the "manor born."  
The good old stock from the native rock  
Of the Roosevelt brand is brown.

Some men are bold in the greed for gold,  
And some for glory try;  
But they are strong in the hate of wrong,  
Who will dare for the right to die.  
And we tell with pride of our brave who died,  
Or the noble hearts that bled,  
In the forenoon hope, on the bloody slope,  
Where the gallant Roosevelt led.

In the foremost front of the battle's brunt,  
'Twas Roosevelt led the way,  
When we scaled the steep 'midst the hissing sweep  
Of the Mauser's deadly spray.  
They were five to one; we'd have scorned to slay.  
An odds that were greater still,  
When we couried death in the fiery breath  
On La Quisima's Hill.

Not a trumpet blined, as inch by inch  
We modified the deadly grade,  
And over the crest in a headlong press,  
Stroved down through the ambuscade;  
And we love to tell of our brave who fell  
In that hurricane of fight,  
And who left a name for the roll of Fame,  
On La Quisima's Height!

A DEMOCRATIC BOUT-GUARDIAN,  
Chicago, August 10, 1900.

**A Lesson from the Falls.**  
When times are prosperous and labor is fully employed, crime everywhere decreases. Take the single State of Illinois. For the year ending Sept. 30, 1899, during the hard times, 127 convicts were sent to the penitentiary. In 1900 the number was only 500, hardly more than half. When men are employed at good wages they do not become thieves.

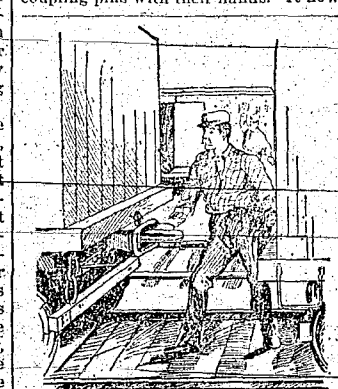
**They Are Willing.**  
Mr. Bryan, who so proudly declares, that he stands where he did four years ago, will find after the ballots are counted that the voters of this country are perfectly willing for him to remain there; inactively if he likes the location. —Pope (Kan.) Capital.

## COUPLING LAW A BOON.

### RAILROAD OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES FAVOR MEASURE.

Cost of the Improvement to Companies Is \$500,000,000—Heavy Penalty Provided for a Failure to Comply with the Act.

The last brakeman has been killed, and the last one injured in coupling freight cars together in Chicago, says the Chronicle. Recently there went into full effect the United States law requiring every railway car employed in interstate traffic to be equipped with automatic couplers. From the myriads of freight yards of the twenty-five railways entering Chicago will come no more reports of brakemen being bruised and crushed in their efforts to couple by stepping in between the ends of two cars and dropping in the coupling pins with their hands. It now



OCCUPATION NOW UNDER HAN.

means a fine of \$100 for any railroad to use cars in interstate commerce which require hand-coupling—\$100 for each and every offense.

As the law is national in its scope it applies to all rolling stock operated by the different States. It would be possible for a road to operate the old-fashioned cars within the borders of a State having no automatic coupler law. It is said that it is now a question of but a short time when every State in the Union will have such a law, and then the original crude way of coupling cars will disappear forever. However, it is said that despite the fact that it would be possible to operate cars not equipped with the new device in some States the railroads will nevertheless improve all of their cars with appliances at once, as it would be more trouble than it would be worth to endeavor to keep cars within the limits of a single State. The roads entering Chicago own in the neighborhood of 500,000 freight cars and it is asserted by railroad authorities that over 90 per cent of these cars are already equipped with the new coupling contrivances as required by law. These roads own almost 4,000 passenger cars, but of course all or nearly all of the passenger coaches the country have for years been fitted with appliances for coupling which do not endanger life or limb. From the platforms of the cars the man coupling them is enabled to accomplish the operation by levers without exposing himself to accident.

Many of the roads have not a car which is not supplied with automatic coupling attachments. Others have from a few hundred up to a couple of thousand cars not yet fitted with the safety devices. In recently published statistics the Baltimore and Ohio road was said to have 2,062 which had not yet been supplied. This was a greater number of cars without the modern appliance than was charged to any other road entering Chicago. The Baltimore and Ohio officials indignantly deny the allegation and assert that all their freight cars now have the automatic couplers. Although some authorities make the modest estimate of 90 per cent of cars as the number legally equipped, there are others who say that scarcely more than one car in 100 can be found which is not supplied with the up-to-date brake.

The law was enacted by Congress in March, 1893, and was to have gone into effect on Jan. 1, 1898. Reasons given by the railroads that equipment of all the cars in the United States within the time allotted was impossible resulted in an extension of time to Jan. 1, 1900. Subsequently the time was extended to Aug. 1. The extension of time was granted on condition that the roads immediately begin to equip their cars. In June, 1893, four months after the enactment of the law, there were 1,047,577 freight cars reported as owned, of which 229,289, or 22 per cent, were equipped. In December, 1897, the percentage of cars equipped was 50. On Dec. 1, 1898, the percentage had increased to 77. The statistics for last July are that there are 1,250,808 freight cars owned in the United States; that 1,137,209, or 91 per cent, are equipped with automatic couplers.

**Expense Is Enormous.**  
It is estimated that the railroads have expended in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000 in equipping their cars with the automatic car couplers and with air brakes, which are also required by the same law. The equipping of each car cost at an average \$170, \$90 for the air brake and \$20 for the coupler. All of the roads are of the opinion that this great expense will be more than compensated for by the great decrease in the number of deaths and injuries which formerly resulted from the accidents caused by the lack of these modern inventions. In 1898 the number of accidents resulting from coupling cars by the old-fashioned coupling pin system was 10,000 in every fifty-seven trainmen employed and one killed in every 480. The purpose of the law was, of course, to prevent these accidents and to lessen the number of collisions by affording, through the air brakes, better control of the train.

**His Mistake.**  
"What do you consider the greatest mistake of your life?" asked the chairman of the committee of women that was looking into the conditions existing in the penitentiary. "Giving up good cash to a poor lawyer," bitterly replied the convict, who had just been "sent down." Chicago Post.

## CHINESE MINISTER'S WIFE.

### Madame Wu Cuts Quite a Figure in Washington High Life.

The present minister from China is the most popular representative of the Flowery Kingdom in Washington. Madame Wu, too, although she has not had the opportunity to become publicly known as his celestial excellency, soon made a place for herself in Washington diplomatic circles. She has not her husband's command of English, but she has no sooner reached Washington, in 1897, than she began to study English, so that now she is well able to carry on "polite conversation."

Madame Wu is of ancient lineage, her pedigree, in distinction, extending farther back than that of the royal family itself. Naturally, she has remained faithful to the Oriental dress, and her costumes are the wonder and admiration of her American sisters. On state occasions she wears a brilliant petticoat of red or blue, just short enough to show her little feet, heavily embroidered with gold. Over this is worn a tunic of black and purple, also richly wrought with bullion. On her breast is a large gold eagle, which signifies that her rank is equal to that of her husband, and she may at all times, alone enter and leave the room at her side instead of behind him, as would be required if she wore of lesser rank. Her headress is a narrow band of black satin, ornamented with a splendid jewel—a large pearl usually worth quite a king's ransom, worn directly in front. This band is decorated with flowers which fall just behind the ears and add much to its picturesque quality. Her jewels are beautiful.

The beads around Madame Wu's neck are also a sign of official distinction, worn by men as well as women. Curiously enough, they vary with the season, those of sandal wood being distinctly summer beads, while coral, jade and other stones are reserved for winter decoration.

Except for state occasions, Madame Wu's usual costume is a simpler reception gown of brocade and silk. Her home gowns are all made after this general pattern, and are simple in texture and trimming. Silk, cotton and grass cloth are the fabrics most used for summer, with the addition of brocades, furs and skins in winter. Woolen is very little used, and so far as un-



MADAME WU.

derwear is concerned, one may remark that with both men and women there is a great paucity of linen. Madame Wu has the little feet which characterize women of high caste in Southern China.

The shape of the Chinese garments is designed to cover the person, not to fit it tightly, and beauty is secured in the textures and embroidery, instead of from frills and furbelows. There is no such thing as low neck and short sleeves in China, and trousers a Chinese woman deems indispensable to modest attire.

"When American, French and English—your civilized women—visit our country," Madame Wu says, "I cannot say which feature of their dress shocks Chinese women most, whether the décolleté cut of the evening bodice, or the fact that they wear no trousers."

**Chinamen Are Exceedingly Formal.**  
The form of greeting when two Chinamen of the same caste meet is for a man to clasp both his own hands before him, make a slight bow and say: "Tsing, tsing," which means, "Hello, hello," and is equivalent to the American "How do you do?" Another form of greeting consists of words which mean "Have you eaten rice?" to which the answer is, "I have eaten enough." Besides these, there are many other forms of salutation to be used in keeping with the rank of the person greeted. The highest form is the "Sun-kin-kin-kao," which means three kneeling and nine times knocking the head on the ground. The emperor and heaven are worshiped by this salutation. It was the refusal of the first American and English ministers to China to perform this abject ceremony which caused much delay in securing treaty rights and led to the war of 1859 in which the English and Americans acted as allies.

**Snake-Worshippers.**  
At a recent meeting of the Anthropological Society in Washington, Dr. Mathes described the snake worship of the Navajos, a New Mexican tribe. A Navajo, he said, never kills a snake. If he finds one coiled in his path he gently lifts it with a stick and tosses it aside. The Navajos think snakes are very wise and understand the language of men. At the same time they believe snakes are evil, and will employ the information they got by listening to men for their disadvantage. Accordingly, the Navajos hold their most sacred rites, and recite their myths only in winter, when the snakes are hibernating and cannot overhear them.

**Costs Money to Run a Newspaper.**  
Arthur Pearson, whose Daily Express is London's latest half-penny journal, informed the public recently that he was losing \$1,250 a day on his paper; that the cost of the plant and of the preliminary work made the first issue worth \$500,000; that to establish the Express will cost \$1,250,000 and two years of very hard work, and that the next person who attempts to establish a daily paper in London must spend \$2,500,000.

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

**Woman's Labor-Saving Apparatus.**  
The clothes boiler pictured here is the invention of Ella E. Hunter, of Rockport, Mo., and her intention is the production of a durable boiler provided with an openwork clothes receptacle, which can be raised and lowered by a simple mechanism carried from the exterior of the boiler, and calculated to facilitate the draining and removal of the clothes. When the clothes have



CLOTHES STRAINER AND LIFTER.

boiled sufficiently the crank is revolved to wind up the cable, which passes underneath the basket, elevating the latter and draining out the water, when the garments cool rapidly and can be lifted out by the hands. The crank is fitted with a pawl which locks the basket in its elevated position until it is emptied, when the pawl is released, to allow the basket to fall back into the boiler again.

**Current Jelly.**  
To make current jelly, wash the fruit and drain it in a colander. Then put the fruit in a dish and mash it thoroughly, after which squeeze the juice from it through a double piece of new cheese cloth. Measure the juice and an equal quantity of sugar. Put the juice into a preserving kettle and boil it for twenty minutes, skimming it frequently. Put the sugar on plates in the oven and heat it through, but do not brown it. At the end of the twenty minutes add the sugar to the juice and boil for five minutes. Try a spoonful on a plate, and if it jellies it should be removed from the fire. Fill into glasses and seal them tightly.

**To Test Purity of Water.**  
So much sickness is attributed to the use of impure water that it would sometimes save suffering—and doctors' bills—if tests were occasionally made of the drinking water. A simple and safe test, well known by chemists, is as follows: Draw a tumblerful from the tap at night, put a piece of white muslin in it and place it where the temperature will not be under 60 degrees. In the morning the water, if pure, will be perfectly clear; if contaminated by sewage or other impurities, the water will be milky.

**Cucumber and Tomato Salad.**  
Peel the cucumbers and cut in thin slices, let stand in salted water five minutes. Take the same amount of ripe tomatoes, peel and slice thin. In a glass dish place a layer of the cucumbers and then a layer of the tomatoes, alternating until the dish is full. Make a dressing of vinegar, olive oil or melted butter, one teaspoon to one cup vinegar, season with salt and pepper, and turn over the cucumber and tomato, enough to nearly cover. Let stand five minutes and serve. —A. R. Unstable.

**Furniture Polish.**  
Raw linseed oil and spirits of turpentine, in the proportions of two-thirds oil and one of turpentine, make the model furniture restorer. The wood work should be first carefully wiped off with a dry, soft cloth and the dust thoroughly removed from corners and carvings. The best article to accomplish this is a large paint brush, usually called a painter's duster. The oil may then be applied with a smaller brush, wiping off with a soft cloth and rubbing thoroughly dry.

**The Kitchen Table.**  
The cook's table is usually misplaced. It should be stood directly before the range so that the cook can turn from range to table without taking a single step. The table should be zinc and have a two-barred rack in the center, running its entire length, from which all small cooking implements should be hung well within reach of the cook's hand. The condiments should stand on the table in distinctly different looking drawers.

**Delicate Potatoes.**  
Chop very fine one quart of cold boiled potatoes, put them into a saucepan with one cup of cream, two tablespoons of butter, a little salt and pepper; stir until hot, then turn into a baking dish, cover with bread or cracker crumbs, and bake brown in a brisk oven.

**Useful to Know.**  
A sprinkling of coarse salt on the sidewalks and driveways will destroy grass and weeds. The best remedy against ants is cayenne pepper. Spread it on the shelves of the store closet under the paper that covers them. If brass or copper, after cleaning, is rubbed with old soft newspapers it will look much brighter and keep clean much longer.

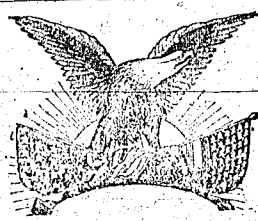
Add a little turpentine to the water with which the floor is scrubbed. It will take away the close smell and make the room delightfully fresh. Marks that have been made on paint with matches can be removed by rubbing first with a slice of lemon, then with kerosene, and washing with soap and water. Lemons may be kept for a long time, even months, under glass. If you are not going to use them immediately, lay them on a flat surface and invert a goblet over each one.



## The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.  
THURSDAY, AUG. 23, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.  
POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



### Republican National Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT:  
WM. MCKINLEY, of Ohio.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:  
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of N. Y.  
For Congressman, 16th Dist.  
R. O. CRUSE, of Bay.

### Republican State Ticket.

For Governor:  
AARON T. BLISS, of Saginaw County.  
For Lieut. Governor:  
O. W. ROBINSON, of Houghton.  
For Secretary of State:  
FRED WARNER, of Oakland.  
For Treasurer:  
DANIEL MCCOY, of Kent.  
For Auditor General:  
PERRY F. POWERS, of Wexford.  
For Com. of Land Office:  
E. A. WIDNEY, of Vanburen.  
For Attorney General:  
HORACE M. CHASE, of Chippewa.  
For Sup. Public Instruction:  
DELOS HALL, of Calhoun.  
For Member St. Board of Education:  
J. H. THOMPSON, of Osceola.  
For Senator, 28th Dist.  
A. J. DOUGHERTY, of Clare.

The only interests that will be benefited by the American shipping bill is passed next winter will be American—American labor in the mines, factories, shipyards and on board the ships. The Republicans, naturally, desire to pass the bill. The Democrats, just as naturally, oppose it, and suggest no other remedy than the importation of foreign built ships that will benefit American labor not one particle.—Cheboygan Tribune.

So far as we know Cape Nome is still under martial law and free American citizens are being ground beneath the heel of McKinley's "militarism." Yet Mr. Bryan fails to denounce the outrage. This heart beats for Filipinos who are governed without their consent, but he has no thoughts for white Americans in Alaska—no, nor for black Americans in North Carolina who are to be disfranchised and governed without their consent as an inferior race.—New York Tribune.

The people of the nation and world know that the prosperity of the citizens of the United States was greater and more general in 1892 than in any previous year in their history. It is also known that they voted away their own labor and business in the November election of that year, and all the official statistics of the next four years prove that Free-Trade and free-silver agitation caused greater financial losses in the United States than all the other calamities the people of this country have been compelled to endure during all their history.

It should not be forgotten that the prosperity which now prevails was predicted and foretold by the Republican managers when the Dingley law was passed, the only variation being that, in place of hard times and enforced idleness of a hundred thousand working people in the country as that time, the resulting prosperity has largely exceeded the predictions. The "plain people" of the country will be inclined to excuse this favorable result, and when the vote is counted in November there will be many cast against the Democratic party because that party, in the face of the vastly improved conditions under the Protective Tariff, still clings to the "hard times and calamity" policy of Free-Trade and stubbornly "denounce" the Dingley Tariff law.

A Wyandotte minister found his people too poor to purchase hymn books and being offered the same books by a patent medicine house provided they be allowed to insert their advertisement, ordered three dozen for his congregation. He was elated upon receiving them to find no advertisement in the same. The next Sunday he distributed the books telling his brethren of his good fortune and requesting them to sing 119. His charge in may be imagined when they sang the hymn, "Hark, the heavenly angels sing.—Johnson's pills are just the thing. The angelic voices break and mild—two for a man and one for a child."

Mr. Bryan, who poses as the poor man's candidate, is opposed to the policy of expansion, which has already opened new markets for the products of our farms and workshops and which are necessary to meet the increasing demands of this country. To develop these markets is to confer a direct benefit upon every American workman, in factory, farm, mine, workshop or railroad, and this policy will be supported by every workman who looks to his own interests. Bryan is a strong supporter of a Tariff for revenue only or virtually Free Trade. The effects of such a policy have been seen in the manufacturing and idle workmen, and a deficit in our Treasury. The Tariff for revenue only did not produce revenue sufficient for our needs, while a Protective Tariff has not only paid expenses, but has added in making a surplus of \$30,000,000 in the Treasury.—Tacoma "Ledger"

A Kansas paper tells of a man down there who came into town the other day with a big oil can in his wagon, and a discontented look on his face. When asked how his corn was getting along, he said, "Oh, there will be a big crop I reckon, but it's mighty doubtful whether there will be any clean money made on it." "What's the trouble?" "Have to spend so blamed much on oil to keep it oiled up." "How's that?" "Well, the durned corn is growing so fast that I have to go through the fields and oil the joints to keep the stalks from getting hot boxes. Always some ternal thing or other to keep a man pestered in this country."

The Manufacturers' Record, a periodical especially devoted to the promotion of Southern industrial development, advises all thinking southerners to unite in the present campaign upon the following platform: Resolved, That the South favors the policies that will encourage and protect investments within its borders, will raise more chimney stacks of mills and furnaces, will strengthen and extend railroad systems, will open more mines, will widen markets for agricultural and manufactured products, and will increase the means and opportunities for placing these products in the markets.

This looks like a good platform, not for the South alone, but for the whole country.

### BYRAN'S ALTRUISM.

I do not want you to think that my happiness depends upon any public office within the gift of the people of this country. I have a higher ambition than to be president. The man whose happiness depends upon what others do for him may be doomed to disappointment, but if one's happiness depends upon what he does for others he need not be disappointed. I hope that you will credit me with an ambition to do what I can to make this nation so great and so good that to be a simple citizen will be greater than to be a king in any other land.—William J. Bryan in a speech in Chicago last week.

In 1896 most people, regardless of politics, credited Mr. Bryan with sincerity. His mistakes were charged to bad judgment or ignorance, or both. Some still believe him a man of honest purposes. But the great majority of the people of the United States now see that a man whose positions and utterances at various times have been in radical conflict with each other, who has witnessed the fallacy of a number of his theories demonstrated by events, who knowingly misrepresents conditions and boldly offers new and fictitious issues, cannot be sincere. Therefore such sentiments as those quoted, which would be beautiful if expressed by a man of sincerity and patriotism, become a mockery when uttered by Bryan.

What has William J. Bryan done for "others"? What has been the fruits of his great altruism? Mr. Bryan more than any other man in American history has fostered the prejudice of class against class. More than any other he has caused unwarranted distrust of the highest courts of the nation. More than any other he has deceived the people. More than any other he has belittled the soldier in the field. More than any other he has endangered the financial security of the country. More than any other he has caused irreverence for the American flag.

These are some of the services that Mr. Bryan has rendered to "others," which services he claims to have been quite sufficient to keep him in a state of blissful happiness. His accomplishments so far lack tangibility, for they have largely affected the spirit rather than the condition of the people; they have been doctrinal rather than practical. How much more prejudice, distrust, irreverence and passion Mr. Bryan would arouse and set in motion had he the power to act as well as the privilege to speak, it is appalling to think of.—Grand Rapids Herald.

Read our clubbing proposition for the "Michigan Farmer," the best agricultural paper in the state, to January 1st, and for the "Detroit Journal," (semi-weekly) to November 10th, which covers the entire campaign, and then come in and subscribe.

The Tariff for Protection excludes the products of cheaper labor in other countries. The gold basis of our monetary system enables the purchaser to buy the raw materials at the lowest prices in any market in the world. The American manufacturer today without a superior on earth. He does one-third more work in a day of eight hours than the men of his trade in any part of Europe, and he does it better. He is therefore entitled to one-third higher wages than are paid in European countries which would like to compete with us for our home market. An increase of wages to American employees does not mean an increase beyond reasonable limits in prices charged the consumer. The rule is coming to be understood that wages and prices must be reasonable if the products are to be sold, and this rule is being gradually applied and adjusted between employers and employees. In no period of our history has its march been so rapid or so marked as under the administration of William McKinley. This is a condition of affairs of which the people will not grow tired, High-sounding political platforms will not drown the sound of the whistles that call them to work at good wages, six days out of seven.—Allentown (Pa.) "News."

### Best way to cure Backache.

Backaches are caused by disorders in the kidneys. Foley's Kidney Cure will make the kidney's right. Take no substitute. L. Fournier.

Just at this time the country needs a new religion that will make a man pay his debts, says Methodist Advocate. Shouting don't settle old accounts with man or God. We bounce right into a fellow and put him out of the church if he goes to a hall or theatre, but never says a word to a pious scamp who never pays his debts. People who do not pay their debts are doing the church more harm than drunkards or dancers, for there are more of them in the church. Reader are we getting close to you? Then lay down your paper and go and pay up and read on with ease. And don't stop paying because the "statute of limitation," excuses the open account which you made for meat and bread. You must pay for it in fire and brimstone. God knows no such excuse for not paying as "homestead exemption." If you raise that excuse to keep from paying your debts, you can stop singing. "When I can read my title clear to Mansions in the skies." You have none up there.

### To whom it may concern.

Take Notice:—That an application signed by the undersigned Peter Merthead has been made to the Board of Supervisors of the county of Crawford, Michigan, for leave to construct a dam across the Manistee river, for the purpose of creating a reservoir or pond, in said river above said dam, in which to store logs and other forest products at a point as follows:—Sixty (60) rods north and thirty-nine (39) rods west of the quarter post located on the southeast of section seven (7), Town twenty-eight (28) north of Range four (4) west. Said dam to be built of earth and timber not to exceed twenty (20) feet in height; the base and foundation to be not to exceed eighty (80) feet in breadth; the top breadth of said dam to be not to exceed twenty (20) feet. A chute to be constructed through said dam eighty (80) feet in length, ten (10) feet wide in the clear, inside measurement, and twenty (20) feet in depth, to permit the free and unobstructed passage and floating of timber and other forest products through said dam; said chute and dam to have suitable gates therein to control the flow of the water of said stream. Said dam to be provided with a fish ladder to be put in in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Board of Fish Commissioners of the State of Michigan.

And that such petition will be read and brought on to be heard at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, Michigan, on the second Monday of October, 1900, to-wit, the eighth day of said month, in the village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan.

PETER MERTHEAD.  
P. O. Address:  
aug23-1w Frederic, Mich.

### Fatality follows Failure

to use Foley's Kidney Cure in time. If taken in earlier stages of Bright's disease and diabetes, it is a certain cure. You have noticed the high death rate from these diseases, and it is not wise to neglect early symptoms when a medicine like Foley's Kidney Cure can be had. L. Fournier.

### List of Jurors.

Following is the list of Jurors for the term of Circuit Court, commencing Sept. 18th, 1900:

Grayling—John G. Stephan, R. S. Rabbitt, Wm. Woodfield, C. Peterson, Hugo Schreiber.  
South Branch—Frank Lelone, Jos. Scott, Henry Funck, John Corwin, Elmer E. Head.  
Maple Forest—Ederick Frasier, James Gilbert, J. K. Bates, Benjamin P. Sherman, G. D. Vallad.  
Beaver Creek—Geo. E. Metcalf, P. D. Barber, Henry E. Moon, Fred Shultz, David Raymond.  
Frederic—John Hagerty, Joseph W. Moran, Jacob C. Barnes, C. H. Wallace.

## Northern Michigan Soldiers & Sailors Association.

AND BIG BAND MEETING.

At Standish, Sept. 12-14.  
Great preparations are being made for the twenty-first annual encampment of the Northern Michigan Soldiers and Sailors' Association to be held at Standish September 12, 13 and 14, 1900. In conjunction with the encampment, the Northern Michigan Band Association will hold its first annual meeting, and it is expected that between fifteen and twenty first-class bands will participate. The officers of the two associations have already received assurance of a large attendance, and it is quite the general opinion that the occasion will draw forth one of the largest crowds ever assembled in northern Michigan. Careful preparations are being made for the accommodation and comfort of visitors, and a cordial invitation is extended to everybody to attend. The program now in course of arrangement will be given next week. An open rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip has been granted by the M. C. and D. & N. railways.

V. B. Conklin, Bowersville, Ohio, says: "I received more benefit from Foley's Kidney Cure than from months of treatment by physicians." Take no substitute. L. Fournier.

At the present time the United States have more warship tonnage under construction than ever before in the history of the country in time of peace. The new vessels building or authorized include 70 of all classes, 12 of which are battleships, six armored cruisers, nine protected torpedo-boat destroyers, 15 torpedo-boats, seven gunboats and one lake gunboat.

The lack of energy you feel, the backache and a run down condition generally, all mean kidney disorder. Foley's Kidney Cure will renew your strength and vigor by making the kidneys well. Take no substitute. L. Fournier.

The first of the new 2 per cent gold bonds—the lowest rate of interest any country ever paid upon its bonded indebtedness into which all outstanding U. S. bonds are to be refunded, in accordance with the republican financial law enacted at the last session of Congress, was sent out this week. Secretary Gage hopes to get them all out during August.

### For Whooping Cough.

"Both my children were taken with whooping cough," writes Mrs. O. E. Dutton of Danville, Ill. "A small bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar gave such relief that I used a 50c bottle, which saved me a doctor's bill." L. Fournier.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says the Michigan output of coal last year was 924,700 short tons, as against 915,242 tons in 1898, according to the annual report of the geological survey made public last Friday. "With the coal product 98 per cent larger in 1899 than in the preceding year," the report says, "Michigan easily outclassed all other states in the percentage of increased tonnage." It is only in the past three years that the coal fields of Michigan have received any considerable attention, but last year 23 mines were in operation.

The dread of people with weak lungs who suffer with stubborn coughs is consumption. Foley's Honey and Tar, if taken in time, cures the cold, heals the lungs, and always cures incipient consumption. L. Fournier.

### MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route"

#### TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.

LV. GRAYLING. AR. AT MACLENN.  
Blackhawk Express. 4:15 P. M. 7:15 P. M.  
Marquette Exp. 4:30 A. M. 7:10 A. M.  
Way Freight. 9:30 A. M. 6:05 P. M.  
Accommodation Ar. 12:00 M. 3:40 P. M.

#### GOING SOUTH.

AR. AT BAY CITY  
Detroit Express. 2:10 P. M. 8:15 P. M.  
N. Y. Express. 12:25 A. M. 3:45 P. M.  
Accommodation. 6:10 A. M. 9:50 A. M.

DEWITT TRAIL.  
Accommodation. 6:30 A. M. Ret. 1:45 P. M.  
O. W. RUGGLES.  
A. W. CAMPBELL, GEN. PASS. AGENT,  
Local Agent.

### The Working Teacher's Library

Under this general title has recently been issued a collection of five hundred and twenty-five pamphlets, each containing a complete and up-to-date list of the best books for the use of teachers. The Library contains:—The Theory and Practice of Teaching, The Teacher in Literature, The Teacher in History, The Teacher in Science, The Teacher in Geography, The Teacher in Psychology, The Manual of Social Information. Each volume is in itself a complete study of the subject of which it treats and taken together form a set of five of the most helpful, useful and valuable books ever published for the use of teachers. They are endorsed and recommended by leading educators everywhere and every teacher who wishes to keep himself up to the times should have these books. Handily printed on heavy paper and elegantly bound in uniform style in twilled silk cloth with gilt back and title stamps, marbled edges, bound or sold separately. For the first 60 days are offered at a special offer price of only \$3.00. This is a grand offer that every teacher should not fail to accept. Single volumes \$1.25. Send for our large illustrated catalogue, giving lowest prices on books, 12222.

THE WERNER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio.  
Publishers and Manufacturers.  
(The Werner Company is thoroughly reliable.)—Editor.

## WE BUY THE FARMERS

Grain,  
Potatoes  
\*And other\*  
Farm  
Products  
\*FOR\*  
Cash or Trade

---

## WE SELL

Extra Good Groceries  
—AND—  
Dry Goods and Hardware  
—AT—  
Reasonable Prices.  
BUY OUR  
Staley's Underwear  
—AND—  
Garland Stoves.  
Salling, Hanson &  
Company,  
Grayling, - Michigan

## R. Meyers' Great Clearing Sale.

Strictly for Cash!

Don't miss this opportunity! By buying at this sale you can save from 15 to 25 cents on the dollar.

Below we give a few of the many bargains:

Ten yards best dark Prints for	49c
Ten yards best light Prints	39c
Ten yards unbleached cotton	55c
15 and 18 cents Dress Goods	13c
30 and 35 cents Dress Goods	25c
50 and 60 cents Dress Goods	44c
One dollar Ladies' Night Gowns	89c
One dollar twenty-five cents Ladies' Night Gowns	98c
Ladies' Summer Vests, former price 15c	9c
Ladies' Summer Vests, former price 8c	6c
Children's Summer Vests, former price 8c	5c
Ladies' Fine Shoes, former price \$3.25	2.58
Ladies' Fine Shoes, former price 3.00	2.38
Ladies' Fine Shoes, former price 3.50	2.98
Ladies' Fine Shoes, former price 2.25	1.63
50 pairs of Ladies' fine shoes, odd sizes, regular price from \$1.50 to 2.00, to close we sell for	98c
50 pairs Mens' fine shoes, odds and ends, regular price from \$1.75 to 3.00, to close we sell for	1.48
Twenty-five and thirty-five cents Bow Ties	22c
Fifty cents Ties will be sold for	44c
Mens' Collars, former price 15c, we sell for	10c
All our Hats we sell for one quarter off.	
All our Clothing we sell for one quarter off.	
All our Trunks and Valises we sell for one quarter off.	

## R. MEYERS,

The leading Dry Goods and Clothing House,  
GRAYLING, Mich.

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## Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary.

Regular \$10.00  
Dictionary for \$3.75.

Greatly enlarged and revised to date. Advantages of Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary over every other dictionary published: First, it is the latest dictionary published containing all new words, phrases and definitions that are known to the present time. Second, it contains fully 25,000 more words, phrases and definitions than are in Webster's International Dictionary. Third, it contains fully 45,000 more words, phrases and definitions than are in Webster's and Worcester's Latest Unabridged Dictionary. Fourth, it contains fully 2370 more words, phrases and definitions than Webster's International Dictionary. Fifth, it contains 500 more pages of dictionary matter than any of the latest dictionaries. Sixth, the arrangement is superior to that of any other dictionary published, for it gives the words of the English language defined originally by Noah Webster, who is followed by all the new words, phrases and definitions that have come into use up to date. Seventh, the exact reference is given to all quotations together with the author, while in other dictionaries the author only is cited. Eighth, it is cheaper in price than any other dictionary. Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary is printed on fine paper, made especially for this book, from clear type, and is handsomely and substantially bound in elegant half Russia, marbled edges, for only \$3.75. For the student, the business man, the home and the library this dictionary has absolutely no equal. Send your order now, ONLY \$3.75. Send for our special illustrated book catalogue free. Address all orders to

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The leading Dry Goods and Clothing House,  
GRAYLING, Mich.

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## Beautiful Complexions

Come from pure, unadulterated blood. No complexion can be made by artificial means or by the use of cosmetics. The only way to get a beautiful complexion is to have pure blood. More than this, disease cannot exist in a body supplied with pure blood. This is the secret of the success of Colley King's—make pure blood.

Colley King cures Constipation, Nervous, Stomach, Liver and Kidney diseases.

## COLTER & CO.

GRAYLING, MICH.,  
Is prepared to do all kinds of  
UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING

We have a Fine Stock of  
WALL PAPER,  
PICTURE FRAMES,  
WINDOW CURTAINS,  
PAINTS, &c., &c.

Call and examine Goods and Prices before buying elsewhere.  
Shop in Photograph Gallery next to Opera House

### Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date of the 27th day of October 1898, and executed by William H. Stever of Grayling, Mich., to Philip Mosher, of Flint, Michigan, and recorded on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1898, in Liber "E" of mortgages on page 45, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan; And Whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, for principal and interest, at the date of this notice is the sum of \$67.64, and no proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, therefore, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Saturday, the first DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1900, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court-House in the Village of Grayling, County of Crawford and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court of the County of Crawford is held), by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or a sufficient portion thereof to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, namely: The south east quarter of the north west quarter and the north east quarter of the south west quarter of Section Thirty, (30) Township twenty-seven, (27) North of Range three (3) West.

Dated, June 11th, A. D. 1900.

PHILIP MOSHER, MORTGAGEE.

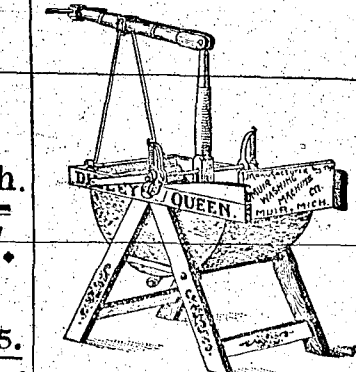
O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee, July 13

### Administrators Sale of Real Estate

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That in pursuance and by virtue of an order granted to the undersigned as Administrator of the estate of said Orlando M. Barnes, deceased by the Hon. Franklin S. Porter Judge of Probate in and for Ingham County on the eighteenth day of May A. D. 1900, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front entrance to the Court House in the village of Grayling in the County of Crawford on Thursday the sixth day of September A. D. 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon Central Standard Time, of said day subject to the right of Dover of Amanda E. Barnes widow of said Orlando M. Barnes, deceased all the right, title and interest, as said deceased in and to the following described lands and premises, situated in the County of Crawford State of Michigan, to-wit: The East half (1/2) of Section Thirty-two (32) in Township Twenty-six (26) North of Range Three (3) West of the North West Quarter (1/4) of the South East Quarter (1/4) of Section Eleven (11) in Township Twenty-six (26) North of Range Two (2) West, (in each of which parcels the interest of the deceased is understood to be an undivided one half) owned and A. BARNES, Administrator of the estate of Orlando M. Barnes, deceased.  
Dated July 17 A. D. 1900.

## Dilley Queen

Washing Machine,  
Cloth Wringer and Drying Bar.



### Maple Sugar and

Fruit Evaporators,  
Sap Pails and Spiles.

### "Sunlight Gas Generators",

For Lighting  
Hotels, Public Buildings and private  
Residences.

The above goods are the best and latest improved on the market. Testimonials on application.

M. S. DILLEY & CO.,  
21-17 FREDERIC, MICH.



## The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, AUG. 23, 1900.  
LOCAL ITEMS.

Advertised—Letters—May Aldrich, Samuel House, Frank McMahon.

Mrs. Loren Anderson is visiting in Detroit.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Gaylord has a building boom seven brick blocks are being erected there.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints, Oils and Varnishes at A. Kraus.

Crescent Bicycles.  
Selling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. Sarah Wilson went to Holly for a visit. Tuesday morning.

For a Rambler, Ideal or Hudson Bicycle go to A. Kraus.

Headquarters for fishing tackle at Fournier's Drug Store.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Crescent Bicycles.  
Selling, Hanson & Co.

Stark's Comedy Co. will be at the Opera House Aug. 27-28 and 29. Popular prices, and first class plays.

Miss Lou Mason is the guest of Miss Emma Hanson, and welcomed by hosts of her friends here.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments, by A. Kraus.

Miss Ethel Hoyt, of Maple Forest, is visiting Miss Marcela Kendrick and other friends in the village.

Crescent Bicycles.  
Selling, Hanson & Co.

Chas. A. Smith, formerly of Beaver Creek, is now located at Petoskey, New Mexico.

Remember Stark's Comedy Co., next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

Regular meeting of Garfield Circle L. O. G. A. R., Friday the 24th, at the usual hour.

It will pay you to see our new line of fishing tackle before buying. Fournier's Drug Store.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon the 25th, at the usual hour.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Miss Louise Woodworth returned Monday, from a week's visit with friends in Day City.

FOR SALE—A nearly new Garland Coal Stove, in good condition. Will be sold cheap. L. Fournier.

Ottiver, Ward, Greenville, and Bement Plows, Harrows and Cultivators for sale by A. Kraus.

Lightning silvered the flag pole in front of J. F. Wilcox's residence, Saturday morning.

Mrs. John Burt and Miss Alice are visiting at Cheboygan, and John is disconsolate.

Mrs. Arthur Brink and the kids came home, last Friday, having heard of his injury, and he is happy.

The band will give another of their popular concerts, at the Opera House, the first part of October.

L. N. Chamberlain and family left on the P. M. train, Tuesday, for a week's visit in Bay City and Detroit.

A. L. Pond wanders around like a motherless colt. His wife and family are visiting in New York.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 25th, at the usual hour.

The thunderstorm, Monday night, was one of the most general that ever visited this state, and the most destructive.

Albert Kraus has just received a full line of fishing tackle which he sells at reasonable prices. The only tackle that catches the fish.

Michigan's 14,298 pensioners received \$6,642,878.00 last year. The number of pensioners was decreased about 1,000 in the year.

Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, predicts dollar-wheat on account of the shortage, and cheap corn due to a large crop.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and of all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

W. F. Denkleman was called to Sarina, last week, on account of the serious illness of his youngest daughter, but found her recovering and returned to his desk here.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed, call and examine machines, and get prices.

H. C. Ward has twelve hundred acres cleared and into crops near Frederic, and six hundred acre pear and apple orchard. His wheat crop was fine.

P. M. Hoyt, of Maple Forest, was in town last of the week. He has finished haying, but being short of help compelled him to work more than he liked.

Stops the Cough and works off Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

R. P. Forbes was agreeable surprised, Saturday, by a visit from his brother, from Lamar, Iowa, whom he had not met for 30 years. Their sister from Bay City came up with him.

R. Hanson is building a barn 46x60 on his farm in Otsego county. He went up yesterday with five carloads of lumber for it, and took Thor Ambjornson and James Jorgenson with him to do the work.

To Cure a Cold in one Day. Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hanna of Beaver Creek were in town yesterday, shopping. It is her first visit to the village in three years, but with her improving health, she expects to come again.

Miss Allie Proulx of St. Ignace is visiting her cousins, the Misses Charon in Maple Forest. She was in town yesterday with Miss Rose Charon, calling on old friends here.

During the storm, Saturday night, Mr. Loren Anderson was lying in bed when the lightning entered his house through the kitchen, and passed into his room, tearing the legs from his bedstead and dropping him on the floor. Another bedstead was also demolished, but no one hurt.

To-morrow night, the 24th, the Christian Endeavorers of the tenth district of Michigan open their convention at the Congregational church in Gaylord. Rev. August F. Bruske, President of Alma College, gives the opening address, his subject being: "Why we educate."

Mrs. Carrie N. Walker, Supreme Commander of the Ladies of the Maccabees, died last week, at her residence, in Detroit. Mrs. Walker was very well known in Michigan, and her work among the Maccabees has brought her into prominence in many cities of this and other states. She has no children.

Carl, the twelve year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hanson, died from sunstroke last Thursday afternoon. He was unconscious from the first, although every professional attention was rendered. The shock to the family was very great, as he had appeared in perfect health. They will receive the sympathy of the entire community.

It Helped Win Battles. Twenty-nine officers and men wrote from the front to say that for scratches, bruises, cuts, wounds, sore feet and stiff joints Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the best in the world. Same for burns, skin eruptions and piles. 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

Rev. and Mrs. Mawhorter left on Monday night's train for Toledo, where they will reside for a time. Their leaving is regretted by the many friends they have made since their residence here. His pastoral work previous to the failure of his health, will be long remembered, and the fact that both were ever among the first in works of charity and in the interest of morality and of temperance. It is hoped that the change may be of benefit to him and he be restored to health.

That Throbbing Headache would quickly leave you, if you would use Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Money back if not cured. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

Stark's Comedy Company. Stark's big comedy company closed a season's engagement here July 28-29-30. We can truthfully say that Mr. Stark has the best repertoire company that has played here in years. Their plays were put on with all special scenery and every member was fine in his or her respective part. Too much praise cannot be given Mr. and Mrs. Stark as they are exceptionally clever in anything they may be playing. They stage every piece properly and have an elegant wardrobe. The people of Midland are more than satisfied to know that they are going to open the coming season here Aug. 9, 10, and 11, with a new company and all new plays. Those who have been wanting to see a good show can now show their appreciation. We predict for them a good business as we know them now.

Muresco!

We are headquarters for Muresco. The painters claim this is the best wall finish, so it must be so. Try a package!

Selling, Hanson & Co.

## Disease, stand back!

Dr. Donald McDonald.

The specialist is coming.



He will be in Grayling, at the Grayling House on Tuesday and Wednesday.

August 28th and 29th. Two Days Only.

Dr. McDonald is one of the greatest living specialists in the treatment of all chronic diseases. His extensive practice and superior knowledge enables him to cure every curable disease. All chronic diseases of the Brain, Spine, Nerves, Blood, Skin, Heart, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels scientifically and successfully treated.

Dr. McDonald's success in the treatment of female diseases is simply marvelous. His treatment makes sickly women strong, beautiful and attractive. Weak men, old or young, cured in every case and saved from a life of suffering. Deafness, Rheumatism and Paralysis cured through his celebrated Blood and Nerve Remedies and Essential Oils, charged with electricity. The Deaf made to hear! The Lame to walk! Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases cured. Dr. McDonald cures fits and nervous diseases, eczema, and all skin diseases.

Dr. McDonald has been called the wizard of the medical profession, because he reads all diseases at a glance without asking any questions. Sick folks, call on Dr. McDonald! It is a pleasure to meet him. Dr. McDonald never turns the poor from his door. Consultation FREE!

Those unable to call can address Dr. Donald McDonald, The Specialist, 248 & 250 East Fulton St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

R. H. Rasmussen supposed one of his gray horses had strayed, but he was found dead from some unknown cause in Aebles' woods, east of the village.

Notice. All parties indebted to Claggett & Blair are requested to call and settle their accounts, by cash or note, at once, as we want to balance our books. July 26. CLAGGETT & BLAIR.

Notice of Dissolution. We, the undersigned, doing business under the firm name of Claggett & Blair, in the village of Grayling, Mich., have this day dissolved partnership. All accounts to be paid to S. S. Claggett or O. E. Blair at the old stand. Dated July 23d, 1900. CLAGGETT & BLAIR.

Notice to Farmers. Farmers who want the services of a first class threshing machine, will please inform me by postal card to enable me to lay out my route to the best advantage of all concerned. ARCHIE HOWSE.

Dr. W. H. Niles has a large number of chickens, just right for broilers, which he will sell for 14 cents per pound, live weight, and will deliver them ready for the broiler without charge. Older poultry at the market price. If wanted for Sunday, orders should be left Friday noon.

Notice. Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price. SALLING, HANSON & CO.

Mortgage Sale. Default has been made in the condition of a mortgage dated August 31st, 1893, recorded in office of register of deeds of Crawford county, Michigan, September 7th, 1893, in favor of mortgages, on page 10, made and executed by Chester A. Lamb and Jessie Lamb, mortgagors, to David Osborn, mortgagee. There is claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at this date for principal interest and taxes, four hundred dollars, and an attorney fee of fifteen dollars, provided for by statute. No proceedings at law or in chancery have been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, the premises in said mortgage described will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Crawford county, Michigan, situate in the village of Grayling, in said county, that being the building wherein is held the Circuit Court for the county in which said premises are situated, on Saturday November 10th, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of satisfying the sums claimed to be due on said mortgage, interest thereon, and the expenses of such sale. Said premises are described in said mortgage substantially as follows: All of the East half of the North-west quarter of section twenty-one, in town twenty-five north, of Range two, west, Crawford county, Michigan. Dated August 15th, 1900. DAVID OSBORN, Mortgagee.

C. H. GLEASON, Attorney for Mortgagee, August 15th Grand Rapids, Mich.

Story of a Slave. To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. Geo. D. Williams of Manchester, Mich., says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. It is a godsend to weak, run-down and sickly people. Cure guaranteed. Only 50c. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

Paints!

If you want to paint your house this summer, use the Sherwin Williams Paint. Why not use the best paint? It only costs you a few cents more than poor paint, and it will give you satisfaction. Nothing is better than Sherwin Williams Paint. Sold by S. H. & Co.

## This space belongs

TO

WALMAR JORGENSEN,

Successor to Claggett & Blair.

We desire to welcome all the old customers of our predecessors, and hope to add many new patrons.

We will endeavor by fair treatment and the best goods in our lines to gratify the demands of the most fastidious.

Look well to your own interest, and attend this sale. No matter what you want we can supply you at a much lower price than usual, in many cases at half price or less. There is not one item in this announcement but what is an unmatchable and extraordinary bargain.

It will pay you to visit our store for the next 30 days, and share in the money-making opportunities that are here. Our stock must be reduced, and prices have been cut with a thoroughness and good will that is bound to insure rapid selling.

Below we will quote you a few prices:

5 and 6c Prints for 4c  
7 and 8c Prints for 5c  
6, 7 and 8c Gingham 5c  
12 and 15c French Gingham 8c  
10 and 12 cents Madras Cloth, 8c  
36 in. Percales 8c  
10c Chambray 7c  
25c and 35c Cashmeres 21c  
50c Cashmeres 36c  
25c Hair Cloth 15c  
Men's Working Shirts 21c  
40c Men's Working Shirts 30c  
1.00 Men's Working Pants 70c  
2.50 and 3.00 Corduroy Pants 1.90  
25c Men's Underwear 15c  
20c and 25c Ladies' Underwear 10c  
10c Children's Underwear 5c  
10c Ladies' Fast Black Hose 7c

25c Ladies' Fast Black Hose 15c  
Men's All Wool Suits 4.75  
Men's Cashmere Suits 5.00  
Men's Black Clay Worsted Suits 5.75  
Men's Blue Slate Flannel Suits 8.00  
English Melton Suits 10.00  
Boys Suits from \$1.00 to \$5.00.  
Children's Wash Suits 35c  
\$1.50 Men's Oil Grain Shoes 1.25  
\$2.00 Men's Tan Colored Shoes 1.50  
\$2.50 Men's Chocolate Shoes 2.00  
\$1.25 Ladies' Dongola Shoes, sizes 5 to 8, 90c  
\$2.50 Ladies' Shoes 1.75  
\$3.00 Ladies' Shoes 2.25  
50c Children's Slippers, 35c  
\$1.50 Boys Shoes, 1.25

We have not space to mention all our prices, but all goods will go in like proportion. This sale is for 30 days, and for CASH ONLY.

JOSEPH'S CASH STORE, ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST. (Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.

Blumenthal AND Baumgart, THE BIG STORE.

One Price For All Store

Your Attention, Please!

We are filling up our large store with the latest styles in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Blankets and Quilts, Mens, Boys and Childrens Suits, Overcoats and Reefers, Ladies, Misses and Childrens Capes and Jackets, and also a full line of Fur Collars and Collarets.

In Shoes we handle nothing but the best makes in the country.

We will be pleased to show you our elegant line of Capes and Jackets.

Trusting you will favor us with your patronage, we are

Respectfully Yours

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THE BIG STORE. Grayling, Mich.

Montrose Bicycle sent free

on approval to your address WITHOUT A CENT IN ADVANCE. SEND US YOUR ORDER. We will send you a new bicycle, with all the latest improvements, and we will deliver it to you in 10 days. We will also send you a new bicycle, with all the latest improvements, and we will deliver it to you in 10 days. We will also send you a new bicycle, with all the latest improvements, and we will deliver it to you in 10 days.

Specifications. Frame, 21 or 22 inch; tubes, 22 inch. Best quality rubber, with all the latest improvements, and we will deliver it to you in 10 days. We will also send you a new bicycle, with all the latest improvements, and we will deliver it to you in 10 days. We will also send you a new bicycle, with all the latest improvements, and we will deliver it to you in 10 days.

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Fifth Great

Annual Clearing Sale!

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## MEN IN THE TOWERS.

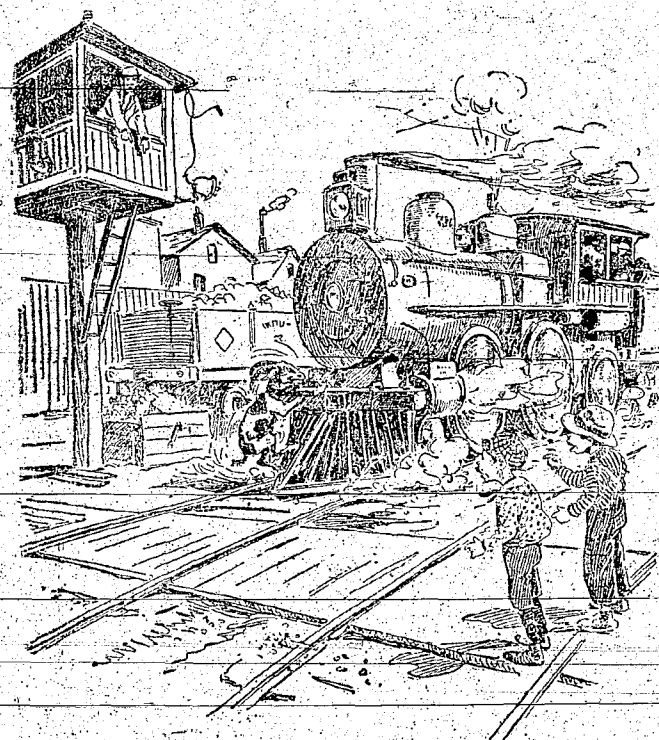
### RAILWAY CROSSING WATCHERS HAVE THEIR TROUBLES.

Thrilling Experiences Where Many Lives Were Jeopardized—Story of Bitly Goat that Jumped Aboard a Locomotive—Fine Work of Conning Men.

"Say, drive that goat off the track there," yelled the man in the signal tower at the side of the railroad track as he leaned out of his little window and waved one arm at two boys half a block away and another at a tall, lank jolly goat with twisted horns that was standing squarely between the two tracks. The goat had wandered from no less than seven down the track of one of the railroads running south from the heart of the city. He was nowhere near a crossing; so there was no gateman who could be appealed to. The tower man saw the animal about fifty yards down the track, standing and looking with great nonchalance at a passenger train flying toward him from the north. The man couldn't leave his signal station and, with visions of a wrecked train before him, he called upon the two boys for help.

"Stand up there, boys, and drive that billy out of the way," shouted the tower man.

"Say, that goat's all right," answered the boys, not budging an inch.



RAILROAD TOWER MEN AND THEIR DUTIES.

"But there's a train coming from town full tilt and there might be trouble."

"Go on, don't be so worrily," said Goat. "I take care of myself all right."

"Who gives a — for that bumpy, old, moth-eaten goat? Get it off that track or a train load of people may be killed."

"What's the matter with you, anyway? That goat never killed anybody in his life. He won't hurt your train. We've known him for a long time, and he never did nuthin' but butt over a few folks."

The men in the tower swore at the boys in his most expressive railroad dialect, but the boys declined to make a hostile move toward the goat. Then the train came by with a rush. The tower man was glad to note that the train didn't jump the track and smash itself into kindling wood at the side of the rails. Then he began inspecting the track closely for pieces of little hoofs, twisted horns, slices of goat meat and patches of hair intermixed with blood.

But there was neither blood nor hair of the goat. He had vanished as completely and as suddenly as if he had been thrown into the clouds. The railroad man scratched his head and rubbed his eyes and looked at the track again, but it seemed that not even the characteristic odor of the patron saint of the railway still remained. Then the switchman nodded his head in an "O.K." manner, which was as much as to say that he had fathomed the mystery. He had decided that the train had hit the goat so hard that it had been tossed up to the top of the signal tower and then carried away.

The signal tower man needed one more guess, however. The boys, who had stood far enough down the track to see what had happened, could have enlightened him if they had been so inclined, but they didn't feel under the obligation. When the train approached the goat had simply made a spring for the pilot, where he landed safely, nothing the worse for the jump, with the exception of a terrific knock on his forehead just below his horns. His forehead, however, is built for receiving hard blows, and only a slight shake of the head betokened the fact that the blow was just a little bit "strong." The goat rode to Homewood, where it jumped off to its old home before it ventured toward the heart of the city. It is supposed that the goat still decided to take the train as being the quickest means of reaching the old homestead, to which it wished to return. The tower man declines, however, to touch for the latter part of the story of the goat's adventure.

"I tell you, I thought once I was going to be the witness of the most horrible explosion that ever blew out lives and mangled human bodies," said another old tower man. "It was during the hottest days of the old American railway union strike and all kinds of bad rumors were floating through the air. Once in a while some of us fellows who were doing night work in the switch towers would get a little bit nervous over the prospect of being blown up, or having our tower houses fired or of being assaulted, bound and gagged while criminal hands gripped the switch levers and threw trains and passengers to destruction and death. So I suppose sometimes we were in a pretty feverish state. One night I had

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"The train was rumbling along monotonously enough when suddenly there was a little flash of light from below. I involuntarily shut my eyes, expecting to be blown forty feet into the air the next second. But for some reason the explosion failed to come off, and I opened my eyes just as the emboose with its little green light was passing the tower. That flash of light worried me more than I cared to own even to myself, and I didn't rest until the train and its crew got back to Chicago again. I hastened to guard inquiries of the conductor and the brakeman as to all the happenings that transpired near Chicago that particular night. I found out that when the train reached Englewood the trainmen had caught a tramp comfortably stowed away between two cars smoking.

Home Feeling.

As Swiss love their mountains, so the Eskimos of Alaska love their bleak, desolate country. The supply of food is limited, and the natives are at times in danger of starving. As they number about five thousand, and could be stored in half a dozen emigrant ships, it has been proposed to send them to a land in which it is fit for human beings to live.

The proposal overlooks the fact that the Eskimos think they are living in the most beautiful country in the world, and therefore would not go to another. Dr. Field, in his narrative of travel through "Our Western Archipelago," tells a pathetic story illustrative of their love of their native land.

Now and then one of two Eskimos are brought to the United States, but how downcast and miserable they look! Our climate is intolerable to them. They plant in the heat like pine bears, and long to get back to their own "temperate" zone. One who came here some years since was stricken with consumption and set out to return, and every morning his first question was, "Have you seen ice?" If he could only see a glimpse of an iceberg, he could die in peace.

A people who have such a home feeling are entitled to respect.

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"The train was rumbling along monotonously enough when suddenly there was a little flash of light from below. I involuntarily shut my eyes, expecting to be blown forty feet into the air the next second. But for some reason the explosion failed to come off, and I opened my eyes just as the emboose with its little green light was passing the tower. That flash of light worried me more than I cared to own even to myself, and I didn't rest until the train and its crew got back to Chicago again. I hastened to guard inquiries of the conductor and the brakeman as to all the happenings that transpired near Chicago that particular night. I found out that when the train reached Englewood the trainmen had caught a tramp comfortably stowed away between two cars smoking.

Home Feeling.

As Swiss love their mountains, so the Eskimos of Alaska love their bleak, desolate country. The supply of food is limited, and the natives are at times in danger of starving. As they number about five thousand, and could be stored in half a dozen emigrant ships, it has been proposed to send them to a land in which it is fit for human beings to live.

The proposal overlooks the fact that the Eskimos think they are living in the most beautiful country in the world, and therefore would not go to another. Dr. Field, in his narrative of travel through "Our Western Archipelago," tells a pathetic story illustrative of their love of their native land.

Now and then one of two Eskimos are brought to the United States, but how downcast and miserable they look! Our climate is intolerable to them. They plant in the heat like pine bears, and long to get back to their own "temperate" zone. One who came here some years since was stricken with consumption and set out to return, and every morning his first question was, "Have you seen ice?" If he could only see a glimpse of an iceberg, he could die in peace.

A people who have such a home feeling are entitled to respect.

Charm of the Crimea.

In the late Charles A. Dana's "Eastern Journeys," there is a fine word picture expressive of the charm of the Crimea, and the delight it has in store for travelers, who are not too much in a hurry.

"Starting in the morning from Sebastopol, and driving with one or two changes of horses, we reached the southern projection of the peninsula, and at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon passed through the Gates of Baidar, as the passage through the Tala Mountains is called, and loomed down upon one of the noblest spectacles in the world. Immediately before us lay the boundless sea, the shore rocky and broken, with villages, churches, castles, and little seaports, all made accessible by the great road cut into the mountain side here and there, and then built upon upon walls over some abyss or valley below, alone enough to make the name of Prince Michael Worontzoff forever memorable in all southeastern Russia. The vegetation of the mountain slopes toward the sea is wonderfully varied and interesting. The prevailing trees are oaks and beeches, with pinion pines, cypresses, myrtles, mulberry trees, and occasionally fig trees mingled among them.

Fish Eggs Hatched by Hens.

The hens of China lead busy lives. When not engaged in hatching out a brood of their own kind they are put to the additional and novel task of hatching fish eggs. Chinese cheap labor collects the spawn of fish from the water's edge, put it in an empty eggshell, which is then hermetically sealed with wax and placed under the unsuspecting and conscientious hen. In a few days the eggshell is removed and the spawn, which has been warmed into life, is emptied into a shallow pool. Here the fish that soon develop are nursed until strong enough to be turned into a lake or stream. Then the hen that hatched them may catch them if she can.

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Lord Sayan-De Livrus: Ah! but your leisure class in this country have no titles.

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**Cheap Electric Light.**  
It has been remarked as showing that a powerful element of health is the electric light, that the general health of those who use it improves their appetite and their ability to sleep. It increases the vitality of the body and lessens the frequency of the attacks of working people in factories and other places. In a London bank, where 1,200 persons are employed, the absence from illness have been so far reduced that the extra labor gained is said to have paid for the electric light.  
The influence of artificial light on the eyes has also a very important sanitary bearing. It has been asserted that the injury to the eyes, of which the growing short-sightedness of the day is but one result, is due to the heat rays and not to the light rays. If that be so, the electric light is less injurious than any other. If the eyes are exposed to the strong light of the arc lamp, its ultra-violet rays have a painful effect, but no one has ever complained of the influence of a steady glow lamp upon the sight, and it is possible to read and write for many hours by such a light without experiencing the least fatigue.

**\$25,000 for Flying Machines.**  
Our Government is to devote \$25,000 for experimenting with flying machines for use in the army. This is a large sum and yet it cannot compare with that spent by those who experiment with so-called dyspepsia cures. Take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is made expressly to cure constipation, dyspepsia and all stomach disorders.

**Light on a Stage Character.**  
In the intervals of her professional tours Mme. Modjeska is an enthusiastic farmer. She rises at 6 every morning, and as soon as she has had her coffee is out among her cattle and bees until breakfast time. After that she takes a nap in a hammock, reads or sews, and in the afternoon makes riding excursions up the mountains which surround her ranch. The house, which is of the Hungarian type, is overgrown with vines and roses, and at the side is a flower garden in which the passionate impersonator of Ophelia and Juliet works with rake and hoe in the cool of the morning.

**Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!**  
Ask your Grocer to try to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may think that without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. The price of coffee, 35c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

**Vanderbilts as Farmers.**  
In the first directory of the city of New York, published over 100 years ago, the only Vanderbilts whose names appeared were not members of the old Commodore's family ancestors. They were Dutch, to be sure, and spelled their name "Van der Bilt." The most prominent among them was a truckman. At that time the ancestors of the present millionaire family were poor persons farmers on Staten Island, and their names did not belong in a New York directory.

**BEST FOR THE BOWELS.**  
No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCA'S Bitters is a natural cure without a single pain-producing drug. Natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCA'S Bitters is a natural cure without a single pain-producing drug. Natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCA'S Bitters is a natural cure without a single pain-producing drug. Natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back.

**No Spendthrift.**  
Judge—You were begging on the public streets, and yet you had \$20 in your pocket.  
Prisoner—Yes, Judge, I may not be as industrious as some, y'r Honor, but I'm no spendthrift.—New York Weekly.

**Pale and Weak Women**  
Beauty and strength in women vanish early in life because of monthly pain or some menstrual irregularity. Many suffer silently and see their best gifts fade away.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

helps women preserve roundness of form and freshness of face because it makes their entire female organism healthy. It carries women safely through the various natural crises and is the safeguard of woman's health.

The truth about this great medicine is told in the letters from women being published in this paper constantly.

**CHICAGO TO OMAHA**  
Double Daily Service  
New through route, Rockford, Dubuque, Waterloo, Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Omaha.  
cars, sleeping cars, free reclining chair cars, dining cars, food for the underserved, for a free copy of Pictures and Notes En Route illustrating this new line, send to the car window, tickets of agents of C. & N. W. R. R., or writing to—  
A. H. HANSON, G. P. & A. Chicago.

**PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS**  
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.  
1274 Broadway, New York City.  
PATENTS—Secure new terms and system of securing patents for inventions. Write to O. S. A. at 111 E. Broadway, New York City, or to O. S. A. at 111 E. Broadway, New York City, or to O. S. A. at 111 E. Broadway, New York City.  
WANTED—Agents to handle a safety razor and safety razor. Write to O. S. A. at 111 E. Broadway, New York City, or to O. S. A. at 111 E. Broadway, New York City, or to O. S. A. at 111 E. Broadway, New York City.

# STORY OF THE PEKIN TRAGEDY.

## History of the Campaign of the Powers Against the Chinese Capital—Oriental Duplicity Conceals the Fate of the Legations for Weeks.

The rescue of the foreign ministers in Peking by the allied forces of the United States and the European powers after a campaign costing thousands of lives is the closing incident in one of the most remarkable episodes in the history of the century. Since the early days of June the foreign ministers, with their families and official households, together with a handful of marine guards, had been besieged by imperial troops in the compound of the British legation. There were nearly 700 foreigners, including many women and children. They represented the wealth, culture and refinement of the entire civilized world. They were guarded by 400 marines representing the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy and Japan. These 400 men died and held at bay the millions of the Chinese capital for weeks. Night and day, almost without ceasing, they were under the rifle and artillery fire of the Chinese imperial troops, but they prevented the massacre of every foreigner in Peking. As an act of heavy-handed conduct of this handful of marines stands out almost without parallel in history.

The siege of the foreigners in the British legation at Peking practically began on June 10. For months before that date the Boxers had been persistent in their attacks and looting of the legations. On June 10 the Chinese government, in the name of the anti-foreign element was daily growing bolder.

The diplomatic corps met in Peking on May 29 and unanimously decided that the failure of the Tsungli-Yamen to reply to the joint note of May 20 made the presence of guards for the legations imperative, and that they were summoned ten days later.

The international guards were landed at Taku on May 29, and on May 31 they left Tientsin by special train for Peking. The combined force was made up as follows:

**Officers, Men**  
Americans ..... 7 56  
British ..... 3 25  
French ..... 3 25  
German ..... 3 25  
Italian ..... 3 25  
Japanese ..... 3 25  
Russian ..... 3 25  
Total ..... 24 210

**In the Flame of Revolt.**  
A detachment of German marines followed the next day.  
By this time the whole of Pe-Chi-Li province was in a flame of revolt against the foreigners. The city of Peking was the storm center. Missionaries were murdered in Peking.

**Mystery Hidden in Peking.**  
In the meantime the walls of Peking covered a mystery that defied the scrutiny of the world. The most alarming reports were disseminated by the Chinese officials at Shanghai. The news of the murder of the German minister was being spread. It was gradually admitted that all the legations but three had been destroyed, and that all the foreigners had taken refuge in the compound of the British legation. The source of all news was Sheng, the Chinese director of telegraphs at Shanghai. He held the reins of power at Peking. One day he would declare all foreigners safe; the next he would seemingly admit that they had been massacred.

On July 11, however, Secretary Hay handed to the Chinese minister at Washington a cipher dispatch to Minister Conger at Peking. The Chinese minister had undertaken to have the message delivered and used his personal influence with the powers, alarmed at the situation, landed several thousand marines at Taku.

It was deemed expedient to increase the legation guards in Peking and on June 10 a force of 1,500 marines under Vice Admiral Seymour left Tientsin for the Chinese capital in two special trains. The following day a second detachment started, bringing the strength of the expedition up to 2,044 men, divided as follows:

British ..... 1,030  
Americans ..... 101  
Russian ..... 52  
German ..... 250  
French ..... 328  
Italians ..... 40  
Admiral Seymour's force never reached Peking. After it left Tientsin it practically was swallowed up in the "mystery of the interior." On June 11 it was known to have reached Lang-Fung, half way to the capital. Here the railroad had to be abandoned and a battle fought in which the Chinese were defeated. But after June 11 no word came from Admiral Seymour. Alarmed at the possibility of the little international force being wiped out, the admirals in command of the allied fleet at Taku resolved on heroic measures. The commanders of the Chinese forces at Taku seemed to be preparing for hostilities, and on June 17, after a council of war, an ultimatum demanded the surrender of the fortifications. In reply to the ultimatum the Chinese opened fire on the allied fleet. An engagement followed, in which the United States warships took no part. The forts were finally captured after a severe struggle, in which the allies suffered heavily.

The Peking forts no longer a menace, the allies began the march on Tientsin. Russia and Japan landed troops, and marines were added from all the warships in the harbor. It was not until June 22 that the allies were able to reach Tientsin, and only then after a severe engagement with the Chinese troops. Admiral Seymour's force was then reported to be within ten miles of Tientsin, and it was asserted by Chinese officials that the military legation attacks, and all foreign residents were with him. This report, however, was proved false.

**GRAND TOTAL IS \$710,150,862.88.**  
Money Which the Last Session of Congress Appropriated.  
The volume of appropriations, new offices, etc., required by law to be prepared and published at the end of each session of Congress under the direction of the committee on appropriations of the Senate and House has been completed for the first session of Fifty-sixth Congress, by Thomas P. Cleaves and James C. Courts, chief clerks, respectively, of the committee. A summary of the appropriations shows the grand total of \$710,150,862.88. The details by bills are as follows:

Agriculture ..... \$1,022,200.00  
Army ..... 113,250,000.00  
Bureaus ..... 1,771,108.76  
District of Columbia ..... 7,577,500.31  
Education ..... 3,823,425.00  
India ..... 8,107,080.24  
Legislation ..... 24,115,622.53  
Military academy ..... 1,304,000.00  
Naval ..... 65,140,916.87  
Penitentiary ..... 14,235,230.00  
Postoffice ..... 110,853,238.75  
River and harbor ..... 500,000.00  
Sundry civil ..... 65,310,915.45  
Sundry military ..... 15,658,530.41  
Sundry naval ..... 3,802,301.34  
Permanent appropriations ..... 132,712,220.00  
Grand total ..... \$710,150,862.88

In addition to the specific appropriations made, contracts are authorized to be entered into for an increase of the naval establishment and for various public works throughout the country requiring future appropriations by Congress in the aggregate sum of \$58,440,374. These contracts cover two new battleships, three armored cruisers, three protected cruisers and five submarine boats, to cost, including armor and armament, \$43,194,004; increased cost of two dry docks, construction of two additional dry docks and other permanent improvements and enlargement of certain navy yards and the naval academy, \$9,840,280; public buildings heretofore authorized in various cities, including the new government printing office, lighthouses and tenders and for the extension of the government hospital for the insane, \$5,140,500, and for school buildings and sewers in the District of Columbia, \$259,500.

A comparison of the total appropriations of the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress for 1901—\$710,150,862.88—with those of the last session of the Fifty-fifth Congress for 1900—\$674,581,022.20—shows an increase of \$35,569,840.68. Of this amount appropriations for the army show an increase of \$3,759,801.49; of fortifications, \$2,473,726; the navy, \$17,040,947.00; the postal service, \$9,024,100; sundry civil expenses, chiefly river and harbor contract work and for the census, \$10,933,984.50; the Indian, agricultural, diplomatic and other branches of the service, \$2,064,003.01, and permanent appropriations, including interest and sinking fund for the public debt, \$4,034,000. On the other hand there appeared reductions of \$15,551,841.94 because of the passage of no regular river and harbor act, \$9,317,681.05 in deficiencies and \$2,142,422.88 in miscellaneous appropriations, making a net increase as above stated of \$33,109,840.50.

The total amount of contracts authorized, in addition to the appropriations made, is \$18,600,000.13 less than was authorized at the last session of the previous Congress.

**NINE LIVES LOST.**

**Terrible Collision on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad.**

The most terrible wreck in the history of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad occurred about 5 a. m. Wednesday at Pierson, twenty-five miles north of Grand Rapids. The north-bound northland express collided head-on with passenger train No. 2. Nine lives were lost and many passengers were injured, some severely. Both engines and the baggage cars were demolished.

When the trains met day was just dawning and the fog was so thick that the engineers could not see more than 100 yards ahead. The trains were to have passed at Sand Lake, two miles south of Pierson. No. 2 was evidently late, and was trying to make the siding at Pierson. The northland express had the right of way and was scurrying along at nearly full speed. Either the engineers blundered in their orders or were unable to see signals on account of the fog.

The engineers and firemen of both engines were reported killed, as well as five other persons. The express train was made up largely of Pullman cars and was the finest train on the road. It carried the Grand Rapids coach, a day coach, several sleepers from Cincinnati and the South, a buffet-breakfast car and the baggage cars.

**CHURCH AND CLERGY.**

Theodore Roosevelt belongs to the Dutch Reformed Church.

The Catholic-Frank-Society in England has received the tomb of Cardinal Pole.

Rabbi Men-Heller of New Orleans has started a museum for the collection and preservation of articles used in ancient Jewish worship.

Under the leadership of Rabbi H. L. Mayer, the Jewish charity organizations of Kansas City are to be federated and a home for the aged erected.

A chapel is to be erected in Leicester, England, as a memorial to the Rev. Robert Hall, who was pastor of the Harvard Lane Chapel from 1807 to 1826. It will cost about \$55,000.

Sister Mary Joseph, one of the founders of the Order of the Incarnate Word, died recently at Galveston, Texas. She was Lucine Roussin, and entered the convent at Lyons, France, thirty-four years ago.

The Rev. J. M. Rodwell, who has died in England at the age of 95, was a distinguished Orientalist. He translated the Koran forty years ago, arranging the Suras in chronological order. He also published translations of the Book of Job and of Isaiah.

The total receipts of the Methodist Foreign Missionary Society for the last year were \$1,376,390.07, which is the largest amount ever paid into the treasury in one year.

A Benedictine priest at Maria Stein, Switzerland, was recently elected a deacon to the Grand Council of the Canton of Solothurn. It is the first time a monk became a member of that assembly.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker of London is the author of over forty volumes of sermons, novels and essays, and now that he is past 70 years of age he is writing a book fitted especially for ministers.

The South African Methodist conference passed a resolution affirming that the British Government conducted its negotiations leading up to the Boer war "with great patience and consideration."

The sisters who have charge of the Holy Cross Academy in Washington, D. C., recently presented to the Catholic University a beautiful flag upon which is painted the papal coat-of-arms.

The spiritual interests of the Roman Catholic Cuban teachers at Cambridge, Mass., are being looked after by Canon Desiderio Menéndez de Caceres of Santiago, the Rev. Emmanuel Ruiz de Rodriguez and Father Powers of Havana, and the Rev. Father Fidella, C. P.

## Fight Your Liver

if you want to. But look out, or it will get the start of you. If it does, you will have dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, sick headache, poor blood, constipation.

Perhaps you have these already. Then take one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime. These pills gently and surely master the liver; they are an easy and safe laxative for the whole family; they give prompt relief and make a permanent cure. Always keep a box of them in the house.

25 cents a box. All druggists.

"I have raised a family of eleven children, all living at the present time, and I would not think I could keep house without Ayer's Pills. I have used them for twenty years, and there is no family laxative their equal."—S. C. DARDEN, Myrtle, Miss., May 22, 1900.

## WINCHESTER

"NEW RIVAL"

FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS

No black powder shells on the market compare with the "NEW RIVAL" in accuracy and strong shooting qualities. Sure-fire and waterproof. Get the genuine.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. New Haven, Conn.

## "Home, Sweet Home" Excursion

VIA

## Big Four

TO

## OHIO, INDIANA and KENTUCKY

Tuesday, September 11th, 1900.

**LOW RATES**

FROM PEORIA, ILL., TO

INDIANAPOLIS AND RETURN ..... \$5.00  
CINCINNATI AND RETURN ..... \$7.00  
LOUISVILLE AND RETURN ..... \$7.00  
DAYTON AND RETURN ..... \$7.00  
SPRINGFIELD AND RETURN ..... \$7.00  
SANDUSKY AND RETURN ..... \$7.50  
COLUMBUS AND RETURN ..... \$7.50

Corresponding Rates to Intermediate Points.

Return Limit 30 Days.

"Come Home"

For tickets and full information call on agents or Box 1000, Peoria.

WARREN J. LYNCH, W. P. DEPPE,  
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CHICAGO, ILL.

## The University of Notre Dame

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

FULL COURSES in Classics, Letters, Economics and History, Journalism, Art, Science, Pharmacy, Law, and Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Architecture.

Rooms free to all students who have completed the studies required for admission into the Junior or Senior Year, or any of the College Courses.

Rooms to Rent: moderate charge to students over seven years, preparing for Collegiate Course. A limited number of Candidates for the Educational state will be received at special rates.

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Goes ahead an' does his best.

Does his best. In hours of pain  
Bends his head an' won't complain.  
And afar from envy's snarls,  
Men an' children hold him dear;  
Safe from praisings unappreciated  
An' the mockery of pride,  
He seems noble as the rest;  
Goes ahead an' does his best.

—Washington Star.

## Dudley Barrington's Lesson

Milly Barrington was only 18 when she came to live at Holly Lodge. Very young to be married, said the gossip of the neighborhood, still younger to assume all of the cares and responsibilities of a household. And there were not lacking doleful prophecies which declared, with eyes rolled up and mouths drawn down, that Mrs. Barrington never would "get on" with the old gentleman.

"He is so fastidious," said one.  
"So difficult to suit," said another.  
"His ideal is so impossibly high," declared a third.

But to the surprise—perhaps a little to the disappointment—Milly and her father-in-law were the best of friends from the very first moment in which they looked upon each other's faces.

Milly was anxious to learn, so eager to comprehend the ins and outs of the great, roomy old house, so ambitious to excel every housekeeper in the neighborhood, that the old gentleman said, with a smile, to his son:  
"Don't let your little wife undertake too much, Dudley."

And Dudley Barrington answered, with a yawn:

"There's no danger of that, sir. The ladies of Holly Lodge have always been first rate housekeepers, you know. And if a woman is at work she isn't spending money foolishly or gossiping."

Mr. Barrington's keen blue eyes regarded his son sharply for a moment.  
"Do you think Milly is addicted to either of those pernicious practices?" he asked.

"They come natural to all women, don't they?" said Dudley, shrugging his shoulders.

"Not at all," said his father.  
"And in his secret soul he wondered if Dudley was really worthy of such a jewel as Millicent."

So the weeks went on, and Milly stood bravely to her helm until one bright October day the old gentleman, chancing to pass the low kitchen window, where the vines made a screen of moving shadow, looked suddenly into where his daughter-in-law was at work.

"Have you got a glass of cool milk for me, little girl?" he said.

Milly brought the milk promptly.  
"See, papa," she said, triumphantly, pointing to the table, "what a baking I have done to-day. Three apple pies, three loaves of bread, a pair of biscuits, a cake, and a dozen plum tarts."

"Bravo!" said Mr. Barrington. "But Milly, why are you baking? Where is Hannah?"

"Hannah wanted her wages raised," said Milly, rather soberly. "And Dudley said it was all nonsense keeping a girl when I was so fond of housework. So she has gone."

"But are you fond of housework?" he said. "In itself, as an abstract thing, I mean?"

"Yes, papa," Milly answered, with some hesitation. "But I'm a little tired this morning. I rose early and swept the house through, before breakfast, so as to have time for the baking."

"You are a good little girl," said the father-in-law, "but we mustn't let you work too hard."

"Papa," said Milly, with downcast lashes and a deep pink shadow creeping over her cheek, "I've been thinking for some time that—that—"

"Well?" said Mr. Barrington, encouragingly.

"That I should like to ask you for a little money," faltered Milly.

"Money?" he echoed in surprise. "Doesn't Dudley give you all you want?"

Once more Milly hesitated.  
"He wants to know what everything is for," said she. "He thinks two shillings is too much for ribbon, and he says hats ought to be had cheaper than three shillings each, and he declares it's all nonsense to buy kid gloves when cotton will do as well."

And I do need another hat since the rain spoiled my best one, but I don't like to ask him for it."

"Do you mean to say," said Mr. Barrington, leaning his elbows on the sill, "that you don't have a regular allowance every week?"

"No, papa," said Milly, lifting her pretty arched brows. "Dudley says women don't know how to use money, and that a wife should always receive every halfpenny she spends from her husband. And I can tell you, papa, because you are so kind to me—I am so ashamed to have him think me extravagant, and I really need so many little things that men haven't any idea of. It's a little hard sometimes."

Mr. Barrington took his purse out of pocket and laid it on the windowsill.  
"Here, little girl," he said, "you have earned the contents of that a dozen times over."

Milly reached up to kiss him through the vine leaves.

"Oh, papa, you are such a darling," she said.

He only patted her cheek in reply.

"Dudley don't know what a treasure

he has got," he pondered as he kept on his walk up to the front veranda, where a great chestnut tree was showering its blossoms over the steps and the baby sunshade slept on the painted floor. "He is niggling a Christian slave out of that dear little woman."

And he took his book and stretched himself comfortably out in the hammock for his evening's reveries.

II.

It was the next day that his son came to him in the library, where a for a chilly, northeast rain had blown all the yellow maple leaves away, and the sunshine was obscured in driving clouds.

"Well, my boy," said his father kindly, "you are off to the city, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Barrington, Jr., a tall, straight, handsome young man, with a brown complexion and sparkling eyes. "And before I go perhaps you had better give me a check if it's convenient."

"A check?" said his father. "For what?"

"I'm about out of ready cash," said Dudley, carelessly, "and a little spending money would come very handy for current expenses."

"Ah! And what are you going to buy?"

"Dudley looked at his father in amazement."

"I need a summer suit, sir," said he, "and—"

"Yes—yes," nodded the old gentleman. "And how much do you pay for a summer suit now?"

"Oh, six or seven pounds," answered Dudley.

"Six or seven pounds," echoed Mr. Barrington. "Isn't that rather vague?"

"A fellow never knows exactly," explained Dudley.

"Ah! but you ought to know," interrupted the old gentleman. "And now clothes of Poole, don't you? Aren't they cheaper places?"

Dudley ignored the question and said:

"I've a little bill at the cigar shop and there are some new books I should like to read."

"Just send in the bills to me," said the old gentleman. "I'll pay them."

"The bootmaker, sir—"

"You must try and not be too extravagant with your boots. Young men have so many fifties, wants nowadays. But, as I said before, all the bills be sent to me. And as for spending money, here is enough for the present."

He drew out half a sovereign and handed it to his son. Dudley stared at it in amazement.

"I expected a check, sir," said he, somewhat discomfited.

"Did you?"

"It isn't agreeable to be put on such an allowance," went on Dudley, sharply. "I'm not accustomed to it."

"Not accustomed, eh?" said his father, comfortably adjusting his feet on an embroidered rug. "Then why do you practice the system with your wife?"

"I give her all that she needs to spend," said Dudley, coloring up.

"And I have given you all that you need."

"I am a man!" said Dudley.

"And she is a woman!" retorted his father.

"I am the manager of your wardrobe, and I claim my honest remuneration as such," cried Dudley. "I am no beggar. There is not a penny I ask for that I do not earn."

"That is Millicent's case exactly," said the wise old advocate. "She does the work of the house and she does it well. She is an economist in every sense of the word. Is it right that she should receive merely her board and clothes? Is she not entitled to a regular allowance to spend as she pleases? Do not think me a meddling old fogey, my son," he added, rising and placing his hand kindly on his son's shoulder.

"But I have been observing all these things, and I merely wanted to give you a personal application of this lesson in economy. You see how it humiliates one to have to beg humbly for the money that one has honestly earned to be called upon for an account of every penny one wishes to spend."

Dudley stood still a moment, pondering, and then he said, earnestly:

"I will, sir. You are right."

And Milly was delighted, that very day, to receive a check for an ample sum of money from her husband.

"Is it all for me?" she cried, with glittering eyes.

"Yes, all," Dudley answered, laughing.

"But what am I to do with so much money?"

"Look it up in your desk, dear," he answered, "and spend it for your needs as they occur."

"But I never had so much before all at one time!" exclaimed the amazed Milly.

"No, you never had, more shame to me," acknowledged Dudley. "But I have come to the conclusion, Milly, that you are no child to be given a few shillings at a time. You are my housekeeper and deserve your regular salary."

"I shall give you five pounds for your own personal expenses at the beginning of every month, and you shall use and economize it as you choose. The household expenses, of course, will be paid out of the common stock."

"Oh, Dudley, I never felt so rich in my life," said she. "Now I can dress like other women, and give a little money to the church and help the poor and feel indebted. And I can lay by a little, too, Dudley, every month! Oh, you shall see what an excellent manager I can be."

Dudley—Barrington—looked at his young wife with a sharp prick of conscience at his heart. Why had he never made her so innocently happy before? Simply because it had never occurred to him.

And Milly ran eagerly to her father-in-law.

"Papa!" she cried. "I am to have five pounds a month all for my own

self and never to give an account of a penny of it, unless I please! It is Dudley's own offer. Isn't he kind?"

And Colonel Barrington smiled and patted her head, and answered, with a touch of sarcasm:

"Very kind, indeed." —Chicago Times-Herald.

## AN ANCIENT EMPLOYMENT.

Our Consul Tells a Curious Story About German Lapidaries.

From Consul Walter Shuman, in Mainz, Germany, comes a curious story of the lives of the lapidaries who live in the principality of Birkenfeld.

Although an improved factory system is gradually superseding the laborious methods of former times, there are nevertheless plenty of the old polishing and cutting works, which bear evidence to the lives sacrificed to this industry. In the early days of the trade, agate quarries existed in the nearby hills, and this half-precious stone was cut and polished by a very laborious method, which is still practiced, although the agate quarries have long been exhausted and the raw material—as well as amethyst, jasper, opal, topaz, etc., has been imported (since about 1834), chiefly from Brazil, whence it is shipped to this out-of-the-way place to be cut, shaped and polished for the jewelry trade.

The usual method employed in cutting and polishing these stones is the following: In a rude tub by a stream, which furnishes the power, four large grindstones about four feet in diameter are so fixed that their axes are only about one foot above the floor, into which a slit is cut, so that part of the grindstone is below its level. This lower portion passes through the water, thus keeping the stones constantly wet. The operator has a bench or block of wood about eighteen inches high, hollowed out to receive his chest and body. On this bench he lies at full length, and with his fingers holds the small piece of opal, amethyst or other stone which is to be cut, against the grindstone, slightly above the level of the floor. In this position the man lies from morning to night, day after day. Consumption usually carries them off at an early age, but other men are found to follow this vocation, as the earnings are comparatively high. The operator usually owns his grindstone, or at least half of one. This represents an investment of about \$500, and a skillful lapidary can earn from \$15 to \$25 per week. He does not usually cut and polish stones on his own account, but generally contracts with manufacturing jewelers, who furnish him the stones in the rough to cut and polish at a certain price per gram. As the stones, even in the rough, represent quite an outlay of money, the honesty of the workman must be greatly relied upon, for nobody can say in advance how many grams of finished stones a certain piece of opal, amethyst or the like may yield.

Besides these half-precious stones, precious stones such as diamonds, etc., are also cut and polished there, but this is an entirely different branch of the industry and is chiefly carried on in factories with modern machinery.

Another branch of the industry in these parts is the cutting of cameos. Pearls are also polished, drilled and cut and shipped in large quantities to all countries, including the United States. Involves covering single shipments of the value of \$50,000 having been certified to at the Mainz consulate.—Atlanta Constitution.

## Too Long to Wait.

The Japanese, as is generally known, are mainly vegetarians, their diet consisting for the most part of rice and a few other simple vegetables.

While they are a healthy and happy people, they are understood as compared with the meat-eaters of Europe and America, and it was seriously recommended a few years ago, by advisers of the emperor, that he should encourage his subjects to adopt a diet of flesh, with a view to increasing the average Japanese stature.

An American who was visiting in Japan tells of a Japanese man with whom he became acquainted, who, although able to trot forty miles a day without fatigue, was vexed because of his small size and had begun to eat meat. He asked his American friend one day, in the best English at his command, how long a time it would be required, on an animal diet, to make the Japanese a larger race.

"I should say a hundred years, at least," replied the American.

The "rickshaw" man went back to his rice.

## How Molke Began War.

On the memorable occasion of the declaration of war by France in 1870, the staff officer who had received the telegram from Bismarck galloped wildly with the news to the house of Count Molke, and, dismounting, rushed excitedly into the study of the general-in-chief. Molke first offered him a cigar, then opened a drawer in his writing desk and took therefrom a neatly arranged bundle of official letters and telegrams, remarking, as he handed them to the adjutant, "Take these to the military telegraph office and have them despatched."

This simple act put the staff machinery of the German War Office in motion, so that the entire army was mobilized some days before the French could realize their hopeless state of unpreparedness.

## Luxurious Railways.

Mexico has certainly the most luxurious, if not the most comfortable, railways in the world. The rails of the Mexican Gulf Railway are laid on sleepers of mahogany, and the bridges are built of white marble. On the west coast of Mexico there is another line which has sleepers of ebony and ballast of silver ore drawn from old mines beside the track. The reason for this apparent extravagance is that the engineers had no other material on the route, and found it cheaper to use these than to import the ordinary plant.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

China has new colleges in engineering, navigation, military tactics, electric telegraphy and medicine, with European professors.

The number of applications for patents at Washington during the past fiscal year was largely by 5,000 than in the preceding year.

Census figures it is believed will be a disappointment to the western states where there has been little immigration during the last ten years.

The average duration of marriages in England is twenty-eight years; in France and Germany, twenty-six; Norway, twenty-four; Russia, thirty.

Last year there were built in the United States 2,196 railway locomotives, valued at about \$25,000,000 and 480 of them were shipped to foreign countries.

A leading Chicago physician says that one of the best remedies for insomnia—and certainly the cheapest—is to take a long trolley ride just before going to bed.

An estimate of the money lost on the turf throughout the world during each year places the amount at \$250,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 is lost on English race courses.

The total amount of money coined by all of Queen Victoria's predecessors on the throne was \$1,025,000,000. During the present reign the mint has turned out \$2,250,000,000.

"What is poetry?" is now furnishing a topic for newspaper discussion. According to the almost unanimous verdict of American newspaper critics, poetry is what Alfred Austin doesn't write.

The penny-in-the-slot machines for holding directories are becoming very popular, both in New York City and Chicago, and in the latter city directories are not to be sold, but will be leased to subscribers.

The buckwheat cake is not so much admired as it was. Notwithstanding the great increase of population, the amount of buckwheat now raised in the United States is only about what it was thirty-five years ago.

The barbers in some towns in Germany are compelled by law to cleanse and disinfect their combs, brushes and razors immediately after use and before they are applied to the hair or head of another customer.

The French are now making artificial pearls by lining small hollow glass pellets with the mucus which is secreted by fish as a lubricant for their scales. The nuclei of the true pearl is thus very closely simulated.

An innovation in tenement construction and furnishing has been introduced in Utica, N. Y., an entire block of new apartment houses being built in which a complete electrical kitchen outfit has been installed for all purposes wherein heat is the active agent.

Boston has a floating hospital, which makes a daily trip down the harbor with a number of sick women and children. Some of the patients are taken by the day only, but the more seriously afflicted are permitted to remain on the vessel constantly until cured.

Texas seems to lead the procession with reference to education. She has to the credit of her state school fund in the vaults of the treasury \$7,000,000 in bonds, \$1,300,000 in cash belonging to the permanent school fund and \$107,000 in cash available for current expenses.

The consumption of coffee in the United States is increasing much faster than the population. In 1894 there were delivered from the custom houses for consumption 1,400,000 sacks, and in 1899 there were delivered 6,271,000 sacks. The consumption of all Europe in 1899 was but 5,867,000 sacks.

Until now epileptics in Russia have been treated as insane. They have been confined in lunatic asylums in the same wards with hopeless lunatics. The Russian press undertook a crusade against these conditions and now a building is to be erected where epileptics will receive proper medical treatment.

Germany, with its usual thoroughness, is bent on systematically arranging the knowledge likely to accrue from its development as a sea power. Emperor William has ordered established at Berlin an institute for the study of the ocean. At this center materials already acquired will be collected, and considerable additions are expected to be made to the knowledge of the marine physics, chemistry and natural history.

Japan is rapidly becoming a wheat-eating country and is increasing its importations of Pacific Coast flour, states the San. The Japanese ports are also becoming important centers of distribution of flour to Korea, China and Siberia, and the milling industry is beginning to get a foot hold in the empire. We should rather sell them flour than wheat, but we are glad to have them for customers for either.

The Chicago Record says "All over the world barbarians as well as civilized nations have been arming and drilling their men for the purpose of resisting the possible aggressions of their neighbors. The civilized nations have enjoyed the blessings of peace for about twenty years, there having been no great war since Russia and Turkey made peace in 1878. But every-where the nations have gone on turn-

ing out the most efficient instruments of death and training their subjects for duty on the battlefield."

Elementary courses in agriculture are to be introduced into the public schools of Illinois at the beginning of the school year. With the primary purpose of interesting country boys in what may be their life work, the course will be adapted especially to the country schools, but it will be introduced into town and city classes in a modified form. One hope of those who have been instrumental in securing the adoption of the study is that it may tend to stem the tide of migration of the boys from the country to the city.

Government investigation proves that there is no reasonable ground for the widespread fear of lightning. The death rate during the average thunderstorm is less than one to every million human beings in the affected area, and on the basis of the report for 1898 the chance that any individual will be killed by a thunderbolt during a year is only one in 100,000. It is consoling to point out that one's prospect of dying by the kick of a horse is about fifty per cent. greater. Out of every three persons struck by lightning two survive and recover.

It is said that the nut trees of the world alone could, if necessity should arise, provide food for the year round for a total population three times greater than the present. It has been pointed out to the Washington Department of Agriculture that Brazil nuts around Para grow in such profusion that thousands of tons of them are wasted every year; with coconuts it is the same in many centers. Nuts ground in various ways are rapidly coming into favor, and it is predicted that in the near future nut food will compete successfully with wheaten flour.

The report of United States Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright for 1899 on "Lazaret and Machine Labor" sets forth some very interesting facts. Aided by machinery, 4,500,000 men turn out a product which would require nearly 40,000,000 men if produced by hand. In America the advantage derived from machinery is about twice as great as in Europe, so that the actual population of the United States is equal in productive power to 150,000,000 Europeans. With labor-saving machinery, one generation of men can do the work of four or five generations of hand workers.

In London there is an odd philanthropic enterprise called the Spectacle Mission. It was founded by Dr. E. J. Warner over ten years ago, and provides spectacles for poor working people suffering from defective sight. Last year over a thousand spectacles were given away by the mission. A subscriber of five shillings receives four spectacles cards for distribution; a ten-shilling subscriber ten cards, and so on. The eyes of each applicant are carefully tested, and the spectacles are, of good glass, with steel frames. Many a poor working man and woman has been enabled by this mission to retain employment.

How it feels to be imprisoned is the subject of a psychological study just made of himself by Captain Melneky, a Melbourne lawyer, who was among the prisoners at Pretoria rescued by General Roberts. He says the experience was a decided object lesson to him in the value of freedom. He never imagined that restriction within reasonably spacious grounds could be so trying. The galling sensation of knowing and feeling that you cannot go where you like is always with you, he says, and changes the whole color of your thoughts. "In future," he says, "I shall be much more sympathetic towards the person whose liberty is restricted."

Chicago has evolved an idea. The police of that breezy city are strenuously endeavoring to impress upon mothers that no child should be allowed to go out of doors without an identification badge sewed somewhere on its clothing. The idea might be adopted with advantage in other cities. Scarcely a day passes in any large city on which at least several children are not lost. The family starts on a frantic search and generally wastes hours before applying for police aid, while the child may be crying somewhere in a police station. If the identification badge with name and address was on the child the policeman would have taken it home long before, and saved much worry.

The United States, through the operation of natural causes, has become the greatest steel producer among nations. Until a comparatively recent period that position was held by Great Britain, but the United States now leads by several million tons a year, and the causes, which have created this supremacy are permanent and irreversible. In the raw material for steel making the United States is not only the richest country in the world, but richer than all other civilized countries together. Our coal area already developed is about one hundred and ninety-seven thousand square miles in extent, and of this more than half is coking or gas producing coal of the kinds and qualities required for steel making. Our deposits of ores are not so widely diffused as those of coal, but they exceed in area the combined ore deposits of Europe that are still workable.

The worst famines of modern times were the famine in Ireland in 1847, in which 1,000,000 people perished; the Indian famine of 1890, which claimed 1,450,000 victims; the Indian famine of 1877, in which 500,000 people perished; and the great famine in China in 1878, in which 9,500,000 died.

## CHINESE MUSIC.

The Gong and Bell Always Play Prominent Parts.

Traditions without number are associated with the origin of nearly every musical instrument in use in China at the present day, says the Chicago Post. String and reed instruments, such as were used by the aboriginal tribes, were the first known. Next came the drums, which were first used to incite warriors on the battlefield to deeds of valor. There are many kinds of drums, distinguished by names indicating their size and use. Stone preceded metal as a musical substance. In the earliest classics musical stones are mentioned. Sixteen in number were hung by a cord and the performer pounded out the strains with a small mallet. The stones used by emperors were made of jade.

Though with most people the trumpet has been given first place among metal instruments, in China the bell takes precedence. The sound is made by striking the rim with a stick. The use of the bell as a musical instrument is, however, largely confined to religious services and processions. Not unusually it is concerned with other instruments.

The gong is even more popular than the bell. The Chinese gongs are of three kinds—the temple gong, the Soochow gong, which is shaped "like a boiler," and the watch gong, which is used to strike the watches, or divisions of time. The gong is probably the most conspicuous of a theatrical performance of any of the various instruments. It is supposed also to strike terror into evil spirits.

Flutes, flutes, conch shells, clarinets, and the reed organ are the commonest wind instruments. The latter is made by inserting nineteen reed tubes into the upper surface of a gourd. The reeds are pieced near the base to prevent the emission of sound until stopped by the fingers of the performer. The mouthpiece resembles the spout of a kettle and is inserted in the side of the gourd. The favorite instruments among the more cultured Chinese are stringed. These include the gong, the k'in, which is said to "restrain and check evil passions and correct the human heart," the p'ipa, a four-stringed guitar; the yueh k'in, or "moon k'in," named from its moon-shaped soundboard, which has four strings standing in pairs, tuned as fifths to each other, and the Su-chun, or "standard lute," which has twelve strings, yielding exactly the notes of the twelve Lull, or tubes, invented by Ling-lun.

From the beginning of the recorded history of China until the present day music has at all times had an important place in the political system of the Chinese. Its influence on the people and the forming of their character, either for good or evil, has never been underestimated. Confucius said: "It gives finish to a character first established by the rules of propriety." Since Confucius time has done nothing to lessen the Chinese belief in the estimable value of music. At the present day there exists an imperial board of music, appointed for the purpose of keeping alive the music of the ancients and of exercising a strict censorship over all compositions.

## YAQUI INDIANS AS TRAILERS.

They Ought to Make the Best Scouts in the World.

"The Yaqui Indians are wonderful natural trailers," said a former Mexican trader. "They ought to make the best scouts in the world. Some years ago I was stopping at a place called Yalet, near the east coast of Yucatan, when my cabin was robbed one night of several hundred dollars in gold. I hired a very intelligent Yaqui named Pedro to help me chase the thief, and we started out together on a cold trail. The fellow who did the job had fled on horseback, striking north-west, and before long my guide had a pretty accurate idea of his personal appearance. He picked up his information a scrap at a time, beginning with the discovery that he was undersized. When I asked how he knew, he pointed to a willow tree from which one of the lower branches had been recently broken. The reason had disclosed there for a rest, and several flat stones were piled on the ground under the broken branch. Pedro surmised that he wanted a whip and had to stand on the stones to reach the limb, which was really not very high. "I mention the incident because it seemed to me at the time to be very far-fetched guessing, but it turned out afterward to be absolutely correct. He knew the color of the man's saddle blanket from a few strands caught on a thorn bush, and learned that he carried a native water-bottle by his print in the soft dirt near a spring. What astonished me especially, however, was the ease with which he followed the trail of the horse over flinty, sun-baked stretches, where not the faintest sign of its passage was visible to my blunter vision. We caught up with the thief on the second day, and all of Pedro's predictions were verified to the letter. He was a prowling half-breed, and when hard pressed, had hidden the money under a log in a dense thicket. My Indian located it in almost less time than it takes to tell the story, and laughed contemptuously at the other's lack of finesse. Yet he was not an exceptional trailer. I have met dozens of the tribe who were equally clever." —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## Unique in Their Alignment.

The highest of the Tennessee mountains is the Unaka range, and its highest peak is Rattlesnake, the giant that stands above the Cherokee Indian reservation over 7,000 feet. Twenty-two peaks measure about 6,000 feet. A remarkable fact is that some of these peaks, standing directly opposite each other, measure exactly the same height, while others come within a few feet of a common height.

## THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

How the Plumber Works.

The plumber came down